ESTABLISHED 1818.

**PETER F. HEERING'S**

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,906—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1892.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

"INVALID'S PORT."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

SHIPPING.

ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,

F. I. C., F. C. S.

OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| | Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| † | PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1200 | A. C. Loggin | 26th Nov. |
| B.L. | CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 3rd Dec. |
| † | ORIENTAL | 5045 | 1200 | L. H Moule | 10th ,, |
| B.L. | GANGES | 4206 | 800 | T. J. Alderton | 17th ,, |
| † | PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1200 | A. C. Loggin | 24th ,, |
| B.L. | SUTLEJ | 4205 | 800 | W.D.G. Worcester | 31st ,, |
| | | | | | 1893. |
| †* | ORIENTAL | 5045 | 1200 | L. H. Moule | 7th Jan. |
| B.L. | VALETTA | 4919 | 1000 | R. F. Briscoe | 14th ,, |
| † | PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1200 | A. C. Loggin | 21st ,, |
| B.L. | PEKIN | 3908 | 750 | T. S. Angus | 28th ,, |
| † | SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 4th Feb. |
| B.L. | ORIENTAL | 5045 | 1200 | L. H. Moule | 11th ,, |
| † | PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1200 | A. C. Loggin | 18th ,, |
| B.L. | VICTORIA | 6268 | 1500 | A. W. Adamson | 25th ,, |
| † | SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 4th March. |
| B.L. | THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 11th ,, |
| † | ASSAM | 3060 | 500 | T. F. Creery | 18th ,, |
| | | | | | Tuesday 5 p.m. |
| Ex.M. | PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1200 | A. C. Loggin | 21st March. |
| | | | | | Saturday |
| B.L. | SHANNON | 4189 | 800 | E. Crewe | 25th March. |
| † | SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 1st April. |
| B.L. | ROMA | 5545 | 1200 | A. B. Daniell | 8th ,, |
| † | ASSAM | 3060 | 500 | T. F. Creery | 15th ,, |
| | | | | | Tuesday 5 P.M. |
| Ex. M. | PESHAWUR | 3927 | 750 | W. A. Wheler | 18th April. |
| | | | | | Saturday. |
| B.L. | CARTHAGE | 5013 | 1000 | M. de Horne | 22nd April. |
| † | SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 29th ,, |
| B.L. | VICTORIA | 6268 | 1500 | A. W. Adamson | 6th May. |

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 30th Nov. | 14th Dec. | 11th Jan. |
| | 28th Dec. | 24th ,, |

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 14, 1892.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
### SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on: 15th Dec., 12th Jan., and 9th Feb., 1893.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov., 17, 1893.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

### ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st Dec. |
| IMPERATRIX | F. Egger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st Jan. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs 800 | Rs. 480 |

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

### ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA TERESA | R. Deperis | 3,800 | 550 | 22nd Nov. |
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Mitis | 4,400 | 650 | 22nd Dec. |

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 250 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE | Rs. 700 | Rs. 400 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail, |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ORION | G. Wallusching | 3,200 | 500 | 8th Dec. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, November 8, 1892.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1892, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 23rd November, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 27th November, at 11 a. m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 26th November, noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 24th November, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th November, 1892. Agents.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool.................. ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchase and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

### NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS ............£10,695,969.
REVENUE .........£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

## FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુo

*i. e.*, HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

### CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each Rs. 6.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

## TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
### IN EVERY DETAIL.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS
Of the best Brands and of every description.
WRITING CASES AND DESKS,
Specially fitted for the use of Tourists and Travellers.
GUNS.
AMMUNITION.
HOSIERY AND HATS.
TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX.
PHOTOGRAPHY.

**TREACHER & CO., LD.,**
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

**PHILLIPS' DANDELION COFFEE** makes a pleasant and wholesome beverage, and has been found most useful in all derangements of the Biliary Organs, Diseases of the Liver, Dyspepsia and Cutaneous Affections. Price, Re. 1-8 Per Tin.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

## KEMP'S WATER FILTERS.

CAN CHOLERA BE PREVENTED BY COMPLETE WATER FILTRATION?

THE Water-supply of London, drawn from the THAMES and the LEA, is highly charged with sewage when received at the Intakes. Its subsequent filtration through sand, as made by the Water Companies, gives a potable water of great Organic Purity as vouched for weekly by Messrs. Crookes and Odling's and by Dr. Frankland's Reports, and as proved by the maintenance of a very low death-rate in London.

Our Filters are more efficient than the filtration processes of the London Water Companies, being filled with ANTI-GERM MEDIUM, which is the safest and simplest safeguard against drinking Polluted Water.

1-Gallon size ... ... ... ... Rs. 9. | 2-Gallon size ... ... ... ... Rs. 13.

**KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.**

☞TO SMOKERS.

## TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
### HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

**TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,**
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

## THORPE AND CO.

### NEW SEASON'S STOCK.
### HELMETS, AND SUN HATS.
### NOW ARRIVED.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT Drab Felt HELMET, Felt under brim, well ventilated, good, strong and lasting ... ... | 10 | 8 |
| ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT White Drill Shooting Hat, body of Cork and Felt, really good and useful... ... ... ... | 13 | 8 |
| ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above ... ... ... ... | 13 | 8 |
| ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET, with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splendid protection ... ... ... ... ... | 18 | 8 |
| THE SAME MAKE as above plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection ... ... ... | 18 | 8 |
| ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection ... ... | 17 | 8 |
| ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 13 | 8 |
| HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Dœ-skin ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... |
| HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, Khakee ... | ... | ... |
| **LADIES'** | | |
| CANTON DRAB FELT, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8 | 8 |
| ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTON, fine Felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk and Velvet pad ... ... ... ... | 12 | 8 |
| ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, well Ventilated and light, lined Silk and Velvet pad ... ... | 13 | 8 |
| ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk and Velvet pad ... ... ... ... | 15 | 8 |

**THORPE AND CO.,**
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

**INDIAN BLOOD RENOVATOR** Cures Boils, Eruptions, Blotches, Ulcers, Scrofula, Scurvy, Abscesses, Tumours, Glandular Enlargements, and all Blood and Skin Affections. Price Re. 1-4 per Bottle.

PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

## APPROVED WATCHES.

CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

### NICKEL SILVER—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action........... | 15 |
| ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement .............. | 25 |
| ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light .............. | 35 |
| RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier .............. | 35 |
| RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement .............. | 45 |

### SILVER—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved .............. | 50 |
| Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case .............. | 55 |
| Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case.............. | 60 |
| PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription .............. | 85 |
| ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance ..............Rs. 75 and | 95 |

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

**MARCKS AND CO., LD.,**
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## ONLY FIVE WEEKS TO CHRISTMAS!!

THOSE intending to send 'XMAS CARDS to their Friends at Home are strongly recommended to inspect the Beautiful and Varied display of

CHRISTMAS CARDS, &C.,

now on view at our Cumballa Hill and Byculla Branches. Prices ranging from One Anna upwards

**KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.**

**HANBURY'S IODISED SARSAPARILLA** reduces chronic inflammation and swellings, cures Rheumatism, Glandular Enlargements, and Scorbutic affections. Price Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

SOLE MAKERS:

PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THACKER, SPINK & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| RICARDO'S EXCHANGE REMEDY : A Proposal to regulate the Rupee Currency by making it expand and contract automatically at Fixed Sterling Rates, with the aid of the Silver Clause of the English Bank Act. By A. M. L., Fellow of the Bankers' Institute, 8vo., Sewed .............. | 0 | 8 |
| MERCES' INDIAN AND ENGLISH EXCHANGE TABLES, from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per Rupee, advancing by 32nds of a Penny. 8vo ; ½ bound leather.............. | 10 | 8 |
| MERCES' INDIAN AND ENGLISH EXCHANGE TABLES, from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2 31-32d. per Rupee. 8vo., ½ bound Leather.... | 3 | 8 |
| THE CLERK'S MANUAL: A Complete Guide to General Office Routine ; By Charles R. Hardless, Second Edition. 12mo, boards.... | 2 | 0 |
| A DISTRICT OFFICE in NORTHERN INDIA, with some suggestions on Administration By C. W. Whish, B.C.S., 8vo.,cloth. .......... | 4 | 0 |
| TOLD IN THE VERANDAH : Passages in the Life of Colonel Bowlong, set down by his Adjutant, post 8vo., cloth. .............. | 2 | 12 |
| CONTENTS : The Fiery Cross of Churruckpore ; the Demon of the Jhoot ; a slight Mistake ; Tiger Dawk ; the Colonel Scouts ; the Colonel's Midnight Charge ; Colonel Bowlong's Adventures with the Koh-i-Noor ; Nangle's Niece ; Colonel Bowlong and the Seven Sisters ; a Pandourade ; the Colonel's Dael ; the Secret of the Snows ; Didone ; or The Colonel's Love Tale ; the White Sowar. | | |
| LARGE GAME SHOOTING IN THIBET, the Himalayas, Northern and Central India. By Brigr-General A.A. A. Kinloch. Profusely Illustrated. Third Edition. Revised and Enlarged. Quarto, cloth.............. | 25 | 0 |
| THE SONG OF SHORUNJUNG and other Poems. Crown 8vo., cloth. .............. | 2 | 8 |
| THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, being Act X of 1882 as amended by Acts III of 1884. X of 1886, V and XIV of 1887, I and XIII of 1889, III, IV, X, and XII of 1891. With notes of Judgments and orders thereon. By H. T. Prinsep, B.C.S. Tenth Edition. Royal 8vo. cloth. .............. | 12 | 0 |
| MAHOMMEDAN LAW. By Hon'ble Syed AMEER ALI, C.I.E., Barrister at-Law, Vol. I. containing the Law relating to Gifts, Wafks, Wills, Pre-emption and Bailment. With an Introduction on Mahommedan Jurisprudence and Works on Law. (Being the Second Edition of the Tagore Law Lectures, 1884.) Royal 8vo, cloth. .............. | 16 | 0 |
| THE INDIAN LAW EXAMINATION MANUAL. By Colonel Fendall Currie. Fourth Ed, Revised. Demy 8vo, cloth.............. | | 0 |
| A GUIDE TO HINDUSTANI ; Talim-i-Zaban-i-Urdu, specially designed for the use of students, and men serving in India. By Surgeon-Major G. S. Ranking, Offg. Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Second Edition. 8vo. cloth. .......... | 6 | 0 |
| INDIGO MANUFACTURE : A Practical and Theoretical Guide to the Production of the Dye, with numerous illustrative Experiments. By J. BRIDGES LEE. Crown 8vo., cloth. .............. | 4 | 0 |
| COW-KEEPING IN INDIA : A Simple and Practical Work on the Care and Treatment of Cows in India, their various Breeds, and the means of rendering them profitable. By Isa Tweed. Illustrated. Crown. 8vo, cloth, gilt.............. | 4 | 8 |
| AL SIRAJIYYAH ; or The Mahomedan Law of Inheritance, reprinted from the translation of Sir William Jones, published at Calcutta in 1792. With Notes and Appendix. By Almaric Rumsey, Barrister-at-Law. Second Edition, Revised, with additions. Crown 8vo., cloth, 1890.............. | 4 | 8 |
| THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE : A Guide for intended Candidates for Commissions and for the Junior Officers of the Service. By William Wilfred Webb, M. B., Surgeon, Bengal Army, late Agency Surgeon at the Court of Bikanir, Superintendent of Dispensaries, Jails, and Vaccination in the Bikanir State, and for some time Guardian to H. H. the Maharajah. Crown, 8vo. ...... | 4 | 0 |
| RUSSIAN CONVERSATION GRAMMAR, With Exercises, Colloquial Phrases, and Extensive Vocabulary. By Alexander Kinloch, late Interpreter to H. B. M. Consulate, St. Petersburgh, and British Consel in Russian Law Courts. In Crown 8vo, cloth, round corners. .............. | 6 | 8 |
| VETERINARY NOTES FOR HORSE-OWNERS : A Manual of Horse Medicine and Surgery, written in simple language. By Capt. M. H. Hayes, F.R.C.V.S. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. Fourth Edition. Revised, Enlarged, and newly Illustrated. ...... | 9 | 0 |
| RIDING ON THE FLAT AND ACROSS COUNTRY : A Guide to Practical Horsemanship. By Capt. M. H. Hayes, F.R.C.V.S. 80 Illustrations by Oswald-Brown, Sturgess, and Stanley Berkeley. Third Edition. Revised and Enlarged, Imperial, 16mo. ...... | 7 | 8 |

**THACKER, SPINK & Co.,**
CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL LINE FOR LADIES !
SPECIAL LINE FOR GENTLEMEN ! !
FOR ONE WEEK
ENDING 22ND NOVEMBER.

LADIES FOUR BUTTON TAN KID GLOVES.
Rs. 2 per pair will be sold at Re. 1-4.
GENTLEMEN'S TWO BUTTON WHITE KID GLOVES.
Re 1-6 per pair will be sold at 14 Annas.

The above are offered at these Prices as an advertisement only. They will revert to the regular rates after the 22nd inst.

**LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY.**

### HINKS' LAMP DEPOT.

A DEPOT for these WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH LAMPS
Has been opened in HORNBY ROW.
LAMPS of all description almost at COST PRICE.

Apply to—
S. R. MISTRY,
Agent for Messrs. Hinks and Son.

### WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY : 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI : Camp.
LONDON : 27, Leadenhall Street.
,, 49-50 Parliament Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

**WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,**
BOMBAY : 28, Apollo Street
KARACHI : Camp.
LONDON : 27, Leadenhall Street,
and 49-50 Parliament Street.

### MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

An acknowledgment of confidence in the ability of a professional must afford gratification under any circumstances. Testimonials free on application.

II.

Dear Mrs. BOND,—

I am going to-day, good-bye, and God bless you. I will write to you from London.

Please give bearer my belt.

Yours affectionately,
Sept. 7th, 47, Watson's Hotel. E. E.

III.

Extract.

ADEN, 22nd Sept. 1892.

My Dear Mrs. BOND,—

. . . I have missed you so much. I got so dependent on a little love, and you have been so good and kind to me. I will never forget how kind you were to me through that dreadful illness. I never felt so desolate in my life, and you were such a comfort to me, &c., &c.

Yours affectionately,
E. E.

IV.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness ; she is clever ; has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well-doing.

G. G.

Colaba, Bombay, October 7th, 1892.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### IN AID OF THE FUNDS FOR THE ERECTION OF CHAWLS FOR THE POOR ZOROASTRIANS.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd INSTANT,
IN THE NOVELTY THEATRE.
VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY
Will give their w ll k w n Parsee Social Drama
"BHOLKE GUL,"
In Parsee Costumes and in the Gujarati Language.
PRICES of ADMISSION:—Rs. 1-8, 1, 12 As., 8 As., and 4 As.

---

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE S. S. "EMIN" WILL LEAVE BOMBAY on the 25th inst. for Zanzibar, taking Cargo and Passengers for Lamu, Mombassa, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to Natal. Through Tickets are issued to all the above Ports.

The Steamer is loading in Prince's Dock G Shed.

For Freight and Passage, please apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
No. 5, Bell Lane.

Bombay, 18th November, 1892.

---

### THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. CO., LD

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per each Original Share of Rs. 500, and of Rs. 6¼ per each new Issue Share of Rs.125 for the year ending 31st December 1891, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Ash Lane, on and after the 19th Proximo, to the Registered Shareholders on the 9th Instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

A. H. ZENAL ABDIN SHIRAZEE,
Managing Agent.

---

### COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, at Aden, up to 11 A. M. (Local Time), and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Local Time), on 15th December, 1892, for KURBEE, DRY AND GREEN, required at Aden, during 1893-94.

Forms of Tender and Schedule and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

GEO. C. DOBBS,
Major,
For Commissary General.

Commissary-General's Office: Poona, 15th November, 1892.

---

### MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of December, 1892, for WORKS in the ERECTION of METAL VENTSHAFTS in RIPON ROAD.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. One Hundred, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, M.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office: Bombay, 19th November, 1892

---

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 200 OF 1887.

CASSILAL MEETHALAL, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing on Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ……………Plaintiff.

vs.

MADHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, formerly of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, now residing at Nandode, a place in Rewa Kantha, and JUGGONNATH MADHOWRAO, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Portuguese Church Street, near Bhooleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay ……………Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Sixteenth Day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and the order dated the Twenty-first June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the Undermentioned immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-first Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, at the hour of Three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Cassilal Mithalal and of the abovenamed Defendants Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonnath Madhowrao, or any of them in the following properties, namely:—

FIRSTLY,—All that Enam Village, called Vainai, together with the Bungalow or dwelling-house and the Garden forming compound thereof, and all other lands situate in the said village, and new in the occupation of the said Defendants Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonnath Madhowrao, situate in the Mallar District, in the Registration sub-district of Salsette Zillah, Tannah and bounded on the East by the markations of the Town of Mallar, on the West by the Mallowny Village, on the western bank of the water-course running from the Kandowly River, and on the North and South by the markation of the Town of Mallar, which said lands were formerly in the occupation of Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Poonagur, and other cultivators, and are now in that of the plaintiff Cassilal Mithalal and his tenants.

SECONDLY—All that Inam village, called Wadwan, together with the Oart, Mango, and other trees standing thereon, situate in the Mallar District, in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette Zillah, Tannah, bounded on the East by two brooks appertaining to the said village of Wadwan, and the village of Ankoorlai respectively, running East and West from the top of Hillock situate on the East of an orchard, called Dharam Ran, situate in a Northerly direction with the land marks of Kusha Mallar, on the West and South by the landsmarks of Kusha Mallar, and on the North by a Cattle Passage or Gowan, which said lands were formerly in the occupation of Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Poonagur and are now in that of the Plaintiff Cassilal Mithalal and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Tyabjee, Dayabhai and Jamsedji, Attorneys for the said Plaintiff, No. 15, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay.—Dated 24th day of October, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

---

## J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

### TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

### FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ROYALS | Rs. 4 0 | Per 100 |
| TRABUCOS | „ 3 12 | „ |
| COQUETAS | „ 3 8 | „ |

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

### FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | Rs. 4 0 | Per 100 |
| „ 2 | „ 3 12 | „ |

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

### MALTA CIGARS.
"SEMIRAMIS"
(The GENUINE Brand.)
VERY CHOICE.

REAL BURMAHS,
REAL HAVANNAHS,
AND
DUTCH CIGARS.
By direct importation.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

---

### SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

---

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOVELTY THEATRE.

MRS. ALICE SHAW.
(LA BELLE SIFFLEUSE.)
Will give three FAREWELL CONCERTS at Popular Prices.

MR. ARTHUR TAYLOR,
Who has been specially engaged, will sing some of the NEWEST SONGS

TUESDAY!
TUESDAY!!
TUESDAY!!! } Nov. 22, AT 5-30 P.M.

MRS. ALICE SHAW.

WEDNESDAY!
WEDNESDAY!!
WEDNESDAY!!! } Nov. 23, AT 5-30 P.M.

MRS. ALICE SHAW.

THURSDAY!
THURSDAY!!
THURSDAY!!! } Nov. 24, AT 9 P.M.

POPULAR PRICES!
POPULAR PRICES!!

MRS. ALICE SHAW.

| | |
|---|---|
| STALLS | Rs. 2. |
| DRESS CIRCLE | Re. 1. |

GALLERY ANNAS 8.

MRS. ALICE SHAW.

Plan now open for each Concert at SOUNDY & Co., Where special arrangements can be made for Schools. Programme for each Concert to be had at BOX OFFICE.

T. V. TWINNING.

---

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

### GAIETY THEATRE.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.

Director ……………Mr. Pemberton W. Willard.

PROGRAMME:—
PLANQUETTE'S PHENOMENAL SUCCESS,
"PAUL JONES"
CAST OF CHARACTERS:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Paul Jones (Shipping Clerk at St Malo) | Miss Vera Patey. |
| Rufino de Martinez (Naval Pupil at St. Malo) | Mr. E. Fearnley. |
| Bicoquet (Ship-owner and Merchant) | Mr. B. Bathurst. |
| Don Trocadero (Capt.-General of Estrella) | Mr Hall. |
| Kit Kestrel (Skipper of Privateer) | Mr. Munro. |
| Captain Octroi (of the Customs) | Mr. Smythe. |
| Petit Pierre (his Apprentice) | Mr. Harry Hall. |
| Malaguena (Ward of Don Trocadero) | Miss Cora Milne. |
| Chopinette (Wife of Bouillabaisse) | Miss Madie Bennett. |
| Mignonne | Miss T. Williams. |
| Delphine | Miss R. Williams. |
| Nichette | Miss R ley. |
| Gougon | Miss Hamilton. |
| Fernando (a Page) | Miss Corinne. |
| Yvonne (Niece of Bicoquet) | Miss Ethel Mackay. |
| AND | |
| Bouillabaise (Fisherman and Smuggler) | Mr. P. W. Willard. |

Sailors, Pirates, Girls of St. Malo, Courtiers, &c.
ACT I.—The Harbour of St. Malo.
ACT II.—The Chateau of Keirnac-on-the-Bay.
ACT III.—Government House, Isle of Estrella.

The Scenery for this Production painted by the Company's Scenic Artist, MR. SMYTHE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16; Box Seats, Rs. 4; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Pit Stalls, Rs. 2; and Pit, Re. 1. Military and Navy in Uniform, Half-Price to Second and Back Seats.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THURSDAY NEXT,
CELLIER'S ROMANTIC OPERA,
"DOROTHY."

---

### TALBOT'S TRANSLATIONS INTO PERSIAN.

VOL. I, English; Vol. II, Persian; consisting of Selections from Standard English Authors, translated into Persian for the use of Students.—Price, Rs. 10.

BAPTIST MISSION PRESS,
41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

---

### ESTATE, MAJOR-GENL. J. W. COLLINGTON, DECEASED.

Pursuant to Section 42, Act XXVII. of 1866,

NOTICE is hereby given that all Persons having claims against the late JOHN WHELER COLLINGTON, late of College Villa, St. Heliers, in the Island of Jersey, a retired Major-General in the Royal Artillery, who died at College Villa aforesaid on the 11th day of January, 1892, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to George Roberts Johnston, Manager, Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities, or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 19th November, 1892.

---

### IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of SHEWSHANKER GOPALJEE of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, lately residing at house No. 8 at Grant Road Station without the Fort of Bombay and carrying on business as a Merchant at Nos. 23, 25, and 27 Khand Bazar in Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay, under the name and style of SHIVSHUNKER GOPALJI, an Adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. EWART LATHAM and Company, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent, do appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the Fourteenth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any, they have, why the order made in this matter on the Nineteenth day of October One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, (whereby it was ordered under Section Nine of the Indian Insolvent Act upon the Petition of the said Petitioning Creditors Messrs Ewart Latham and Company that the said Insolvent should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of the said Act, and whereby it was further ordered that the said Insolvent should within thirty days from the said Nineteenth day of October file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C, to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects) should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings, if any taken or had thereon, should not be annulled and discharged. Dated this Sixteenth Day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office: Fort, Bombay, this 19th day of November 1892.

---

### KHAKEE DRILL.

FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL, both yarn and piece-dyed, is now available at the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in both large and small quantities Regiments and large buyers liberally dealt with.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

---

## INSURANCES.

### COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED | £2,500,000 |
| Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders | £1,372,227 |

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Annual Income | £1,500,000 |

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

---

### LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE. INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

TOTAL FUNDS……………£8,149,829.

All PARTICIPATING POLICIES effected in 1892, at full Annual Premiums, will share in the Profits of their class for TWO FULL YEARS for the term ending 1893.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents, Bombay.

---

### GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

---

## NOTICES.

LOOK HERE!

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Managers of Newspapers and Periodicals, and those concerned, that he has ARRIVED from Marmagoa and will stay in Bombay for some time, and that he requests the favor of the Managers of the following Papers to please forward their Papers, Letters, &c., to the undersigned in BOMBAY and not to Marmagoa as hitherto:—

- "Madras Times," Madras.
- "Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore.
- "Indian Daily News," Calcutta.
- "Indian Mirror," Calcutta.
- "Amrita Bazaar," Calcutta.
- "Kathiawar Times," Kathiawar.
- "Tribune," Lahore.
- "Anglo-Lusitano," Bombay.
- "Boletim Indiano," Bombay.
- "Deccan Budget," Bombay.
- "Week's News," Allahabad.

SAMUEL FOBLER.

Oomercarry, 19th Nov., 1892.

---

### B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of about 360 Tons PETROLEUM LUBRICATING AXLE OIL, for the year 1893, will be received by the Company's Agent at his Office, up to Gun-fire, on MONDAY, the 28th instant.

The Petroleum Oil must be of quality equal to that imported by Messrs. T. R McLellan and Co. of Karachi, and only the tenders of recognized importers will be considered.

The Oil to be delivered in monthly instalments of about 30 Tons per month in wagons at the Company's General Stores, Parel, at the Contractor's risk in good stout sound casks or iron drums.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Petroleum Oil," and a deposit of Rs. 200 must accompany the tender without which it will not be considered.

Government Papers or other Securities should be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

E. S. LUARD,
Ag. Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.

Parel Works, 14th November, 1892.

---

### REWARD Rs. 100.

LOST.—A well-bred White FOX TERRIER DOG, with a black head and thick cut tail, answers to the name of Laddie. Escaped from the Government Dockyard on the morning of the 7th Instant. A reward of Rs. 100 will be paid for its recovery by

W. M. EDWARDS,
H. M. I. M. Dockyard.

Bombay, 15th Nov. 1892.

---

ALL Persons having claims against, or being indebted to the Estate of the late Capt. JOHN EDGAR BARRY, 19th Bombay Infantry, are requested to submit the same to the Undersigned within one month from this date, after which no CLAIMS will be entertained.

G. E. WALTER, CAPT., 19TH BO. INFY.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Mhow, 15th Nov. 1892.

---

### NOTICE.

WANTED, a BAND MASTER for BAND (BRASS) of the 10th Bombay Light Infantry, now stationed at Poona, Deccan, and proceeding to Satara in February 1893. Kneller Hall man preferred. Apply, enclosing testimonials and stating terms, to Band President, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, Poona, (Deccan).

H. C. B. DANN, Lieut.,
Band President, 10th Bombay Light Infantry.

Poona, 17th November, 1892,

---

### COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

---

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

### NOTICE.

### CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

| | |
|---|---|
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON. | Leith, N. B. |
| CHRISTOPHER AND Co. | Pall Mall, London. |
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN. | Pall Mall, London. |
| JUSTERINI AND BROOKS. | Pall Mall, London. |
| POMMERY AND GRENO. | Rheims. |
| LANSON PERE ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| PERRIER JOUET AND Co. | Epernay. |
| HEIDSIECK AND Co. | Rheims. |
| AYALA AND Co. | Chateau d'Ay. |
| RUINART PERE ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| DAUMAL ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS. | Epernay. |
| COLIGNY FRERES. | Rheims. |
| ERNEST IRROY AND Co. | Rheims. |
| KIDD AND SHADBOLT. | London. |
| CURLIER FRERES. | Cognac. |
| WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co. | Jerez. |
| J. SACCONE. | Gibraltar |
| LEACOCK AND Co. | Madeira. |
| COSSART, GORDON AND Co. | Madeira. |
| COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN ZELLERS AND Co. | Oporto. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG. | Worms-am-Rhein. |
| NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS. | Bordeaux. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS. | Bordeaux. |
| WOODHOUSE AND Co. | Marsala. |
| JAMES CATHCART AND Co. | Leith, N. B |
| CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co. | Leith, N. B. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| W. E. EDDISON & Co. | London. |
| GOVERNMENT CELLARS. | Budapest. |
| MAX GREGER & Co. | Budapest. |
| Jos. DIETZL. | Budapest. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR. | Côtes d'Or |
| J. & R. GRANT. | Rothes. |
| ACKERMANN-LAURANCE | Saumur. |
| C. A. LINDGREN AND Co. | Stockholm. |
| ANDREW ROWAN. | Melbourne. |
| T. P. GRIFFIN & Co. | London. |
| FRANK BAILEY AND Co. | London. |

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

---

### BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 286,645 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House,

---

### GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

---

THE
### HOTEL DE PARIS,
AT
SIMLA, OF BANSARDS,
WILL BE OPEN
ALL THE YEAR ROUND
FOR
VISITORS AND BOARDERS.
SPECIAL TERMS
FOR THE
WINTER SEASON.
Apply to the MANAGER.

---

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

---

## THE BEST TONIC & TOILET WATER.

READ WHAT THE GREAT AMERICAN WHISTLING LADY (LA BELLE SIFFLUESE) says:—

Her Majesty's Theatre, Haymarket,
London, October 1st, 1889.

Radam's Microbe Killer Co.

GENTLEMEN,—I take much pleasure in stating to you that I have been using your "Microbe Killer" for the past six weeks as a Tonic and a general "Pick-Me-Up." It is the finest Tonic the World ever produced. As a Toilet Water it has no equal. I would not be without it for many times its cost.

Yours Very Truly,
ALICE J. SHAW.

AGENTS FOR RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER: PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

---

## ALCOCK. ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST, EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam, Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

---

## 'XMAS CARDS! 'XMAS CARDS!!

WE have just unpacked a most extensive Assortment of ENTIRELY NEW CARDS, consisting of Ivorites, Velvet, Plush, Floral, Mechanical, and Indian Views.

## BOLTON & COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
BOMBAY.

---

## BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

WE are now making a SPECIAL SHOW of the following GOODS, JUST RECEIVED from London and Paris:—

NEW DRESS FABRICS FOR DAY WEAR,
NEW DRESS FABRICS FOR EVENING WEAR.
NEW SILKS.
NEW MILLINERY, NEW STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.
NEW LACES.
NEW MANTLES AND CLOAKS,
NEW SUNSHADES,
NEW GLOVES,
NEW VELVETS AND RIBBONS,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW LINGERIE.

EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.

---

THE MOST POPULAR
### SQUARE PIANOFORTES
OF THE DAY.
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART
GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

---

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

---

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE
### POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
### Dr. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.

THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

### DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.

They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

---

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form).
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

---

### SHAPOOR N. BHEDWAR,
PHOTOGRAPHER TO
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
H. R. H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN AND FAMILY.
AWARDED 14 MEDALS,
Including 2 Championship Gold Medals and Several Diplomas.
HOURS OF BUSINESS:—
8-30 A.M. TO 4 P.M.
STUDIO OPEN EVERY DAY.
SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY.

---

THE
### LANGHAM HOTEL,
PORTLAND PLACE, REGENT ST., LONDON, W

Situated in the Most Fashionable, Convenient, and Healthy Position in London,

Near the Best Shops, &c.

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
MODERATE TARIFF.
MANAGER—
WALTER GOSDEN.

---

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

---

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

---

## BANKS.

### COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).
ESTABLISHED 1885.

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | Rs. 6,30,000 |
| RESERVED FUNDS AND REST | Rs. 5,55,867 |
| CAPITAL UNCALLED | Rs. 3,70,000 |
| Total Security | Rs. 15,55,867 |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

2 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Per cent. per annum | for 12 months. | } | Interest paid on 1st July and 1st January, or at maturity. |
| 4½ | Do. | do. for 9 months. | | |
| 4 | Do. | do. for 6 months. | | |
| 3 | Do. | do. for 4 months. | | |

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.

6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.

Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.

By Order.
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Branch: Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

---

### NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £ 1,000,000. |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £ 500,000. |
| RESERVE FUND | £ 100,000. |

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

---

### THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | £1,000,000. |
| RESERVE FUND | £70,000. |

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

---

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 2 „ „
3 „ „ 2 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

---

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | $ 33,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON
EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY, | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | TIENTSIN. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | YOKOHAMA |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

---

ESTABLISHED April 1892.

THE ORIGINAL
### URHUJ,

SOLE PROPRIETOR MADAME C. E. DUBOIS, Chandernagore.

THE KING OF CURES FOR
Dyspepsia and all its Attendant Evils;

URHUJ does not only give Immediate Relief but guarantees to eradicate Dyspepsia from the System; it gives free and natural Stimulus to the Liver by removing

Flatulency, Constipation, Heartburn, Sick Headache Sour Eructations, Palpitation, Dizziness, &c., &c.,

of however long standing. Orders to be accompanied with Cash Remittance or will be sent per V. P. P. Price Re. 1-8, including Postage Per Box, either as Pills or Powder. Apply to

MADAME DUBOIS,
Chandernagore,
late of Jubbulpore, C.P

---

HAND-BOOK OF
### GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE……………Rs. 6

[Packing and Postage extra.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 1,045 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 9½pr. ct. | 1,025 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 9 pr. ct. | 940 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 100,000 | £10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 110 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £20 |
| Char. Mercantile | 30,000 | £25 | £25 | 5 pr. ct. | 150 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | $125 | all | £1 | £32 |
| National Bank of India | 40,000 | £25 | £12½ | 6 pr. ct. | 188 |
| New Oriental Bank | 50,000 | £10 | all | 6 pr. ct. | Nil |
| Silver Share | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | Last Dividend. | |
| Alcock Ashdown | { 1,000<br>750 | 200<br>50 | 200<br>150 | 10<br>7½ | 260<br>195 |
| BackBay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 40 |
| Badham Pile | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 90 |
| Bapty Brothers | 6,625 | 200 | 185 | 18 | 42 |
| Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited. | 1,250 | 100 | all | Nil. | 100nom. |
| Bombay Fire Insurance | 600 | 2,500 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,100 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 270 | 4,325 |
| Do. New Issue. | 500 | 375 | 625 | 67½ | 1075 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | ex div 2 | 84 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 3 pr. ct. | 630 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 865 |
| Deccan Ice Co. | 1,170 | 100 | 100 | 4 pr. ct. | 15 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 385 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 14 | 140 |
| Geyer&Co., Ld. | 1500 | 100 | 70 | ... | 70 nom. |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Asn | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr.ct. | 16 |
| John Roberts & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr.ct. | 102 |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | div 23½ | 2¼4 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | [300 | 30 | 130 |
| Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co. | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 30 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | ,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 87 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr.ct. | 42 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | ... | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. ct. | 180 |
| Oriental Loan | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 pr. ct. | 15 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 6 pr. ct. | 75 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 457½ |
| Prince of Wales Fire In. | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | N dvd. | 2,350 |
| Royal Flour Mills | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | ... | 20 |
| Soundy & Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 60 |
| Southwell and Austin, Ld. | Ord. 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 5 pr. ct. | 20 |
| Do. | Prf. 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 100 |
| Treacher & Co. | 2,000 | 500 | all | 60 | 835 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 60 |
| Telephone Co. | 9,200 | 25 | 25 | Re. 1 | 19¾ |
| PRESS COMPANIES. | | | | Yearly | |
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,200 |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | | 450 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 000'1 | 1,100 | 18 pr. ct. | 955xd<br>205 |
| Apollo | 750 | 00F'Z | 2,200 | 90 | 300 |
| Bellary | 167 | 001'1 | 1,000 | Nil.40 | 122 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 10 | 115 w.d. |
| Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld. | 500 | 200 | 200 | | 150 |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld. | 600 | 200 | all | 16 | 220<br>300 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 20 | 325 w.d |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 45 dvd<br>130 | 1,450 |
| English Press and Manfg. | 400 | 250 | ... | | 145 |
| Fort | 515 | 2,500 | 2,500 | Rs. 35 | 910xd |
| French | 300 | 500 | all | 100 | 500 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 475xd<br>130xd |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld. | 750 | 400 | all | 50 | 515 |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | 32½<br>63 | 130<br>520 |
| Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. | 300 | 500 | 500 | | 85 |
| Mercantile | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 7½ pr. ct. | 100 |
| Mofussil Co. | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 40 | 480 |
| Munmar M. | 1,000 | 250 | all | Rs. 32½ | 300 |
| New Berar | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 55 | 580xd |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 1. | 120 |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs25dvd | 400xd |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 75 | 20 | 500 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 500 |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | , 00 | 25 | 1,375xd |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 35 | 500 w d |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | 35<br>75 | 210<br>245 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld. | 375 | 200 | all | ... | |
| Volkart | ... | 1,000 | 100 | Rs. 100 | 1,020 xd |
| SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES. | | | | | |
| Ahmedabad | 600 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 90 | 1,400 |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 00 | all | Rs. 20 | 515 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,345 | | 100 | 5 | 84 |
| Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary) | 871 | 0 | all | 9 per ct. | 500 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 645 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 600 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 415 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 350nom. |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 490 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 1,145 |
| China Mills Co. Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 575 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,090 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct | 750 |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 4,000 | 700 | | 12½ | 660ex.d. |
| Cooria Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1, | Rs. 30 | 465 |
| Doral Mills Co., Ld. | 5,698 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 457½ |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 20 | 460 |
| Chun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 825 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct. | 655 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | [illegible] | 530 |
| Gordon Mills | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 145 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 745 |
| Hingunghat Mill | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40<br>25 | 660 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 50 | 700 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 1,120w.d |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | ... | 420 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. | 1,125xd |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct. | 650 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 340 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 225 |
| Jewraz Baloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 870 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 500xd |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 700 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 7.0 |
| Khatao Mackunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 550 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | 15 pr. ct. | 181 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 760 |
| Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,150 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 2,380 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 540 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 2,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr. ct. | 475 |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 70 | 1,605 |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 0 | 250 | 6 | 152½ |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 70 | 1,865xd. |
| Maharaja Mysore S & M Co. | 4,50) | 100 | 100 | 7 pr. ct. | 105 |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | par |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 170 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 560 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | Rs. 12½ | 500 |
| Presidency Mills Co (Ld.) | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,310 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 715 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 1,150 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 5 | 1,455 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 1,387½ |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1yr. rs. 60 | 615 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 200 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 305 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,380 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 225 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 400 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 15 | 535 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 620 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 375 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 715xd |
| Wadia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 740 |
| Union Mills, Ld | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 610 |
| RAILWAY COMPANIES. | | | | Last half-yearly guar. | |
| G.I.P.R. Consolidated Stock | ... | £100 | all | 5 p.c. | 2,400 |
| B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Share | ... | £ 18 | ... | do. | |

**VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.**—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
University Examination Results.
Dance, Royal Yacht Club.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Jalgaon Cotton Ginning Factory, 10 a.m.

**VESSELS ARRIVED.**—The following vessels arrived on the 19th:—Akbar (s), from Mauritius; Colaba (s), and Pachumba (s), Karachi; and Calder (s), Busreh. Yesterday:—Clyde (s), from London; H. M. S. Cossack, Muscat; and Siam (s), Aden.

**VESSELS SAILED.**—The following vessels sailed on the 19th:—Pemba (s), for Persian Gulf; Nadir (s), and Fultala (s), Calcutta, &c.; Himalaya (s), London, &c.; and City of Dundee (s), Karachi. Yesterday:—King Arthur (s), for Jedda, &c.; and Kapurthala (s), Karachi.

**DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.**—There will be a dance at the Royal Yacht Club, on Monday, the 21st November (to-day.)

**PRINCE'S DOCK.**—The s. s. Calder and Neera entered the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Bisagno left it on Friday.

**VICTORIA DOCK.**—The s. s. Akbar entered the dock on Saturday.

**POSTAL NOTICE.**—Mails for Trieste and places in Austro-Hungary, per extra s. s. Maria Teresa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Tuesday, the 22nd instant. Only articles marked for transmission by this steamer will be forwarded.

**REPORTED BURGLARY.**—Moolchand Kissondas has reported to the police that his godown, situated at Narayan Dhuru Street, was entered by removing some iron bars of a window, and property, valued at Rs. 114, stolen from a box that was forced open.

**A RUN-AWAY HORSE.**—On Friday evening, Private John Loonas was riding a horse, belonging to Captain Hext, along the Middle Colaba Road, when the animal suddenly took fright, and, becoming unmanageable, bolted down the road, knocking down Suddoo Malari, who happened to be walking along the road. Suddoo had his left arm fractured, and was removed to the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital. On finding the animal beyond his control, Private Loonas jumped off, but fortunately escaped unhurt.

**A FATAL CART ACCIDENT.**—An inquest was held on Saturday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Parbati Tookaram, a cart-driver, aged 30 years. The deceased was driving his cart, laden with cotton bales, along the Argyle Road, on the 9th inst., when he fell down from his seat, and one of the wheels passed over him. He was seriously injured and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Saturday morning. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

**FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.**—An inquest was held on Saturday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Augustin Ignatius Gonsalves, who lived with his wife, at Goregaum. A few days ago he went to the jungle to get some firewood and climbed up a mango-tree. Whilst he was cutting some branches, a dry branch, on which he was standing, suddenly gave way, and he fell down to the ground from a height of 20 feet. He was brought to Bombay by railway, and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

**MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.**—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Quadrille | Neue Melodien | Strauss. |
| Overture | Le Serment | Auber. |
| Fantasia | Auf Den Alpen | Herfurth. |
| Valse | La Berceuse | Waldteufel. |
| Selection | La Cigale | E. Audran. |
| Polka | The Artists | Coote. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

**DEATH FROM CONVULSIONS.**—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Manek, a girl, about 3 years of age, the daughter of a groom, living at Hanuman Lane. At 11 o'clock, on Saturday morning, whilst the deceased was playing outside her father's stable near a godown, in which condiments are made, she picked some budiana seeds, and ate them. Immediately after she took ill and became convulsed. She was removed to the hospital where she died on Saturday night. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the foregoing facts.

**A MAGNIFICENT GIFT.**—Bai Dinbai, widow of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manekjee Petit, has made a further contribution of two lakhs of rupees to the funds of the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Orphanage, with the view of extending the usefulness of the institution. Yesterday was the first anniversary of the death of her husband, and at the celebration of the rites according to the Zoroastrian religion, the donation of two lakhs of rupees was announced. Parodoxical as it may appear, it is neverthless true that the Parsees spend more money after their departed worthies than during their life-time in order to perpetuate their memory—the result of such charities benefiting the living. Since the death of Mr. Nusserwanji, his widow, Bai Dinbai, has given away for various charitable religious, and educational purposes nearly eight lakhs of rupees. This is by far the largest sum bestowed in benefactions by one family after the decease of its head. All these amounts have been invested in safe securities, and placed in the hands of a strong body of trustees, for purposes which are at once beneficial and thoughtful.

**GOA NEWS.**—The fair at Navelim, which brings together a large number of persons, has been suspended by order of Government owing to the outbreak of cholera in the locality.—Judge Ochoa has been allowed to return to Portugal on sick leave.—The circulation of coins has of late been scarce, while that of currency notes has been increasing. It is believed that speculators are hoarding up cash that the changing of currency notes may be made profitable.—On the 1st October a patimar, the S. Francisco, bound for Bombay, was wrecked off the coast of Margaum.—The total earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway Company for the weeks ending 24th September and 1st October were, respectively, Rs. 4,039 and Rs. 5,352, while in the corresponding period for last year they amounted to Rs. 6,498 and Rs. 6,744.—The elections of deputies in Portugal, which commenced on 23rd September last, have given a majority to the Regenerador party.—The allegations against the Administrador of Pangim in connection with the scrutiny of the voting papers have been confirmed, and it is expected that Government will investigate the matter.

## SAD FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.

AN inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Marine Lines, touching the death of a Parsee girl, about 5 years of age, named Dosibai, daughter of Bomanjee Dorabjee Cooper, living at 4th Marine Street. Yesterday morning whilst the deceased and her little brother were playing in front of their house, a victoria, which was being driven at a furious speed, ran against the deceased, knocking her down. One of the wheels passed over her neck, killing the unfortunate girl on the spot. The driver of the victoria, in which three Mahomedans were seated, whipped the horse and tried to run away, but some Parsees gave chase and overtook the victoria, at the end of the street. Several witnesses were examined by the Coroner, and they deposed that Curreem Rogay, the victoria-driver, was driving his vehicle at a very furious pace, and in a reckless manner, without the slightest regard for the safety of the people. The street was then not crowded, nor were there any vehicles at the time the sad accident happened. The breadth of the street is about 22 feet. The Coroner having summed up the evidence the jury unanimously returned a verdict to the effect that the cause of Dossibai's death was the rash and negligent act of Curreem Rogay, amounting to culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Coroner accordingly committed the victoria-driver to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

## THE DUTIES OF A SOVEREIGN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The leader in your issue of the 8th instant in connection with the recent visit of his Excellency the Viceroy to Hyderabad, deserves the careful study of Native Princes and Chiefs of India. The Viceroy's courteous advice to his Highness the Nizam regarding the duty of a sovereign to bestow his personal attention to the government of his own country, and your able exposition as to the nature and scope of such duty, furnishes undoubtedly sound and valuable lessons to the Rulers of Native States in India.

As bearing on this subject, I request you will find space in your columns for the following from "Telemachus," a noted work, very different from Machiavelli's "Prince." This will supply your readers with an important subject that would require deep thought and careful handling.

"The proof of commanding abilities in a King as the supreme governor of others does not consist in doing everything himself; to attempt it is a poor ambition; and to suppose that others will believe it can be done, an idle hope. In government, the King should not be the body, but the soul; by his influence and his direction, the hands should operate, and the feet should walk: he should conceive what is to be done, but he should appoint others to do it: his abilities will appear in the conception of his designs and the choice of his instruments. He governs well who discerns the various characters and abilities of men, and employs them to administer government under him, in departments that are exactly suited to their talents. The perfection of supreme government consists in the governing of those that govern: he that presides, should try, restrain, and correct them; he should encourage, raise, change, and displace them; he should keep them for ever in his eye and in his hand; but, to make the minute particulars of their subordinate departments, objects of personal application, fills the mind with petty anxieties, that leave it neither time nor liberty for designs that are worthy of royal attention. To form great designs, all must be freedom and tranquility: no intricacies of business must embarrass or perplex, no subordinate objects must divide the attention. A mind that is exhausted upon minute particulars resembles the lees of wine, that have neither flavour nor strength: and a King, that busies himself in doing the duty of his servants, is always determined by present appearances, and never extends his view to futurity: he is always absorbed by the business of the day that is passing over him; and this being his only object, acquires an undue importance, which, if compared with others, it would lose. The mind that admits but one object at a time must naturally contract; and it is impossible to judge well of any affair without considering many, comparing them with each other, and ranging them in a certain order by which their relative importance will appear. He that neglects this rule in government, resembles a musician, who should content himself with the discovery of melodious tones, one by one, and never think of combining or harmonizing them into music which would not only gratify the ear, but affect the heart. Or he may be compared to an architect, who should fancy the powers of his art exhausted, by keeping together large columns and great quantities of stone, curiously carved without considering the proportion of his building, or the arrangement of his ornaments: such an artist, when he was building a saloon, would not reflect that a suitable staircase should be added; and when he was busy upon the body of the building, he would forget the court-yard, and the portal: his work would be nothing more than a confused assemblage of parts, not suited to each other nor concurring to form a whole; such a work would be far from doing him honour: it would show that this range of thought was not sufficient to include all the parts of his design at once, that his mind was contracted, and the genius subordinate; for he that sees only from part to part, is fit only to execute the designs of another. Be assured, my dear Telemachus, that the government of a kingdom requires a certain harmony like music, and just proportions, like architecture.

"If you will give me leave to carry on the parallel between these arts and government, I can easily make you comprehend the inferiority of those who administer government by parts, and not as a whole. He that sings particular parts in a concert, however great his skill, or excellent his voice, is still but a singer; he who regulates all the parts and conducts the whole, is the master of music; so, he that fashions the columns, and carries up the side of a building, is no more than a mason; but he who has designed the whole, and whose mind sees all the relations of part to part, is the architect. Those, therefore, who are most busy, who despatch the greatest number of affairs, can least be said to govern; they are inferior workmen; the presiding mind, the genius that governs the state, is he who, doing nothing, causes all to be done; who meditates and contrives: who looks forward to the future, and back to the past; who sees relative proportions, arranges all things in order, and provides for remote contingencies; who keeps himself in perpetual exercise, to wrestle with fortune, as the swimmer struggles with a torrent; and whose mind is night and day upon the stretch, that, anticipating all events, nothing may be left to chance.

"Do you think, my dear Telemachus, that a great painter is incessantly toiling, that he may despatch his work with the greater expedition? No; such drudgery and constraint would quench all the fire of imagination: he would no longer work like a genius: for the genius works as he is compelled by the power of fancy, in sudden, vigorous, but irregular sallies. Does the genius grind his colors, or prepare his pencils? No: he leaves that to others who are as yet but in the rudiments of his art: he reserves himself for the labours of the mind; he transfers his ideas to the canvas, in some bold and glowing strokes, which give dignity to his figures; and animates them not only with life, but passion. His mind teems with the thoughts and sentiments of the heroes he is to represent; he is carried back to the ages in which they lived, and is present to the circumstances they were placed in. But, with this fervid enthusiasm, he possesses also a judgment that restrains and regulates it; so that his whole work, however bold and animated, is perfectly consonant to propriety and truth. And can it be imagined, that less elevation of genius, less effort of thought, is necessary to make a great king than a good painter? Let us therefore conclude, that the province of a King is to think, to form great designs, and to make choice of men properly qualified to carry them into execution."

"I think," said Telemachus, "that I perfectly comprehend your meaning: but, surely, a King who leaves the despatch of public business to others, will be often imposed upon."

"You impose upon yourself," replied Mentor. "A general knowledge of government will always secure him against imposition. Those who are not acquainted with radical principles, and have not sagacity to discern the talents and characters of men are always seeking their way like men in the dark. If these, indeed, escape imposition, it is by chance; for they have not a clear and perfect knowledge of what they seek, nor in what direction they should move to find it: their knowledge is just sufficient to excite suspicion, and they are rather suspicious of integrity that opposes them with truth than of fraud that seduces them by flattery. Those, on the contrary, who know the principles of government, and can distinguish the characters of men, know what is to be expected from them, and how to attain it: they know, at least, whether the persons they employ are, in general, proper instruments to execute the designs; and whether they conceive and adopt their views with sufficient precision and have abilities to carry them into effect. Besides, as their attention is not divided by embarrassing details, they keep the great object steadily in view; and, can always judge whether they deviate from or approach it. If they are sometimes deceived, it is in accidental and trifling matters, that are not essential to the principal design. They know, that in great affairs, they must in some particulars be deceived, because they are obliged to make use of men, and men are often deceitful; and more is lost by the delay and irresolution which arises from want of confidence in those who must be employed, than from petty frauds, by which that confidence is abused. He is comparatively happy who is disappointed only in affairs of small moment; the great work may go on with success; and it is about this only that a great man ought to be solicitous. Fraud, indeed, should be severely punished when it is discovered; but he that would not be deceived in matters of importance must in trifles be content to be deceived. An artificer, in his work-room, sees every thing with his own eye, and does everything with his own hand; but a king who presides over a great nation can neither see all nor do all. He ought, indeed, to do nothing himself, but what another cannot do under him: and to see nothing that is not essential to some determination of great importance."—Yours, &c.,

MULTUM IN PARVO,

Nov. 19.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

## THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' ACT COMMISSION.

IN proposing the 8th resolution at the recent Provincial Conference at Poona, Rao Bahadur R. P. Karandikar (Satara) said:—You will readily see that this resolution fitly follows that in which you justly complain of the burdensome assessment, and it will hardly be necessary for me to refer to arguments and facts bearing on that question since you have already heard them in the interesting and instructive speeches of gentlemen who just spoke to that resolution. But, gentlemen, I expect you wish me to advert to some of the remarks of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act Commission, which the resolution I have to speak to generally approves. I would, therefore, advert to some of these remarks of the Commission that have a bearing on the assessment question. It was an unhappy circumstance that the only native member of the Commission, the Hon'ble Mr. Nulkar was not in a position to be present during this important inquiry, but that gentleman has been able to note down his own view of the matters that were elicited in the enquiry. The Hon'ble member recommended that there should be no sales of land either for debt or Government demand, etc., except in the case of (a) fraud (b) culpable neglect (c) voluntary relinquishment. He urges on the attention of Government the adoption of a more elastic system of collection of land revenue according to the capacity of the land and the varying seasons. He advocates suspension of collection and remission of revenue in bad years. He would propose, it seems, that outstandings for more than three years may be remitted. He is further of opinion that the law of eviction and sale should cease to disfigure the status book. In his separate minute attached to the report he refers to the increasing pressure on land with the growth of population, and the circumstances would, in his opinion, exemplify the inexorable principle of survival of the fittest. He also notes that the ryots' indebtedness is aggravated by the rigidity of the collection system, and that two out of three seasons are below the average. The Hon'ble Mr. Nulkar further adds that "if Government is not prepared to adopt a more liberal system, &c., to amend the present law of eviction as a penalty for simple default, confining its operation to proved dishonesty or fraudulent disposal of surplus produce—then all the judicial reforms, past and future, must prove one-sided, half-hearted, and will be doomed to fail." Gentlemen, I now come to the remarks passed on the same subject by the other members of the Commission. Messrs. Ibbetson, Lely and Porter, bers and you will find that their spirit though not their wordling is much the same. The majority of the Commission approach this branch of the subject more cautiously, and advisedly place it in the third part which may be taken for "Preventives." The report refers to the fact that Sir T. Hope, in introducing the Relief Bill, admitted that executive as well as legislative reform was required in the Deccan, and that "to 'our revenue system' must in candour be ascribed some share in the indebtedness of the ryot." The member then refers to the heavy assessment, the rigid mode of collection and the inconvenient times of instalments. They say "no complaints of the assessment being too heavy were made." I take it they mean no complaints in a regular form were made to them; of course none such could they entertain. They, however, proceed to observe that there is no doubt that the rigidity is one of the main causes which lead ryots into fresh debts, and the dates of instalments are in some places unsuitable. After describing the seasons of the Deccan and their consequences, they note that a system requiring fixed annual payment is unsuited to such a country. They say they are aware, however, that the Bombay Government is against fluctuating assessment. They observe that under the Famine Code, Chapter 6, the Collectors can suspend instalments, but they say, and very justly too, that the power is too sparingly exercised. They maintain that the Collectors should be compelled or encouraged as circumstances required. They further advert to the necessity of a liberal system of Government loans to agriculturists at reduced rates of interest. This is a short resume of the remarks of the majority of the Commission and of the Hon'ble Mr. Nulkar. In addition to this disinterested and impartial testimony, you have already heard, in the course of the treatment of the Assessment Resolution just passed, the evidence of the representatives of the ryots, and I may fairly claim that I have made out a case for the statement that this Conference generally approves of the remarks of the Commission. I say generally, because of the conflict of opinion that appears to exist between the Government of Bombay and the Commission. I need hardly mention that I have approached the discussion of this subject with a considerable amount of caution, as the subject is *sub-judice*. I feel, gentlemen, that the Commission justifiably maintain that in adverting to the system of the collections of revenue they were fairly within their bounds, they were asked to judge of the effects of the Act in view of its retention or otherwise to other districts, and they would no doubt have been wanting in their duties if they did not note the good, sound principle "Prevention is better than cure." In suggesting "Preventives" in reference to the indebtedness of the ryots, the Commission did right in putting forth their views of one of the causes of such indebtedness, and there could be no plainer proof of the fact that to our revenue system must in candour be ascribed some share in the indebtedness of the ryot than the unequivocal admission of such a high revenue authority as Sir T. Hope, whom the Commission take care to quote in the beginning of their approach to this branch of the subject. Then, gentlemen, we are justified in generally approving the remarks of the Commission. But we have a more just duty to perform and we therefore beg respectfully to press on the attention of Government the recommendations of the Commission about (1) relaxing the rigidity of the collection of revenue, granting timely and more frequent remissions; (2) fixing more convenient times of instalments; and (3) advocating a liberal system of Government loans at further reduced rates of interest. It is manifest that, January and March are hardly timely instalments, and as ripening of the crops would depend on the varying seasons of particular localities it is apparent that one set of dates may be quite unsuitable for all districts. In submitting this part of the resolution for your approval, I have to offer a few remarks on the third portion thereof, *viz.*, that of Government loans. These loans go by the name of *Tagai*. In one of the Bombay dailies, the (*Bombay Gazette* of 30th October, 1891,) we find mention of a fact which is of considerable interest to Bombay. The Madras Board of revenue accorded its sanction to the proposal made by the Collector of Bellary about advancing *Tagai* to agriculturists for maintaining cattle. The Board considered that it falls within the scope of that Act which evidently aims at helping the agricultural classes not only in matters directly affecting the tillage of their lands as purchase of seed grains and ploughing cattle, but also in matters affecting their economic condition like house-building in certain cases. We must include such an extension in clause (3) above referred to. Then, again, under the present system a certain amount is allotted to a taluka which not unfrequently falls two short of the actual money wanted by the ryot. Thus, the dilatory procedure requiring the passing of bonds, &c., often leads to help *post facto*. Government no doubt are trying their best, but we might profitably press the matter once more on their attention. In the rejoinder to the Commission's report Government accept one of the recommendations that about changes in dates as being "too obviously reasonable to be challenged," and have a word to say in reference to other recommendations, and I do not feel justified in trying to refute them at this stage. While upholding the views of the Commission on one branch of their report, I feel constrained to say that we cannot accept their view on another and equally important subject. We deal with their report impartially, and in doing that, we are justified in recording our dissent in the expression of regret that the Commission is not in favour of the conciliation and voluntary arbitration system, which are in themselves ancient institutions of this country, and which besides being an educative step have proved practically useful. We thus come to the second half of the resolution I am speaking to. You will be anxious to know, with a view to test their soundness the grounds on which the Commission have disfavoured the conciliation system. I have tried to understand these grounds and have placed them in 4 parts: (1) it avoids stamps; (2) it avoids registration; (3) it avoids the provisions of the District Agricultural Relief Act non-salability of land otherwise than by mortgage or sale; and (4) that there is a difficulty in finding fit and proper persons. I would not venture to take up your time in refuting the soundness of the first two grounds which would have looked more plausible, perhaps, if advanced by officers protecting the interests of the Revenue Department. The third ground, I must say with all due deference to the gentlemen constituting the Commission, has not been supported by the necessary data. It must clearly appear that the evil under this branch is so great as to require an elimination of the system. The cases where such fraud has been proved are not enough to support a departure in the direction recommended by the Commission. And indeed in reference to their fourth ground the Commission themselves are not unanimous. The Hon'ble Mr. Nulkar appear to think that the difficulty in finding sufficient number of fit men is no reason for abolishing the system. Now, let us see what changes the Commission propose in their system. They say (1) Conciliators are not to record agreements unless they consider them reasonable—this is quite right; (2) They are to draw up a statement of facts; (3) the agreemenas are to be subjected to stamp and registration; (4) these agreements are not to be filed in Court or to have the force of a decree; (5) the parties are to sue on them only; and (6) the Courts should deem them as *prima facie* evidence. It is at once apparent that it is not easy to expect parties to take all the trouble and worry of going to a conciliator and obtaining an agreement which will not end the dispute there, but will form the nucleus of a separate and more organized combat in a Civil Court which is merely to look upon such agreements as *prima facie* evidence. I cannot easily conceive the practical utility of such a departure in the procedure of conciliators. It is enough to say that you will at the outset reject these modifications as wholly subversive of the principle of conciliation. Among the immense advantages resulting from conciliation there is one peculiar advantage, and that is of self-help in addition of absence of heart-burnings and costs of litigation. These institutions are not new to India, and I am not prepared to accept that they have flowed over to India from any country like Norway or Sweden. If one is anxious to know more about it from a reliable and official history, I would request him to turn a few pages of the "Report on the Conquerred Territories of the Peishwa" on the judicial and fiscal administration of the territory before the advent of the British power in 1848. This Report was submitted by Mr. Elphinstone, and describes how a dispute was submitted to the Panchayet, and specifies the procedure observed by our model judge Ram Shastri. This arbitration system then is as dear as old and has been of immense use. The educative influence of such a system can hardly be over-estimated. The existence of such system found recognition at the hands of the Indian legislature in the embodiment of provisions admitting awards for being filed as decrees, in section 327 of old Civil Procedure and section 525 of the new. The Commission have added a word about section 525 as they were in position to do, owing to the fact that any agriculturist might go to a private arbitrator chosen by the parties instead of to one appointed by Government under the Act, as explained by the local High Court in one of its cases. Thus, though the Commission could not be strictly said to be beyond its sphere in touching section 525 of the Civil Procedure Code, they were not quite within, in suggesting a wholesale modification which might apply to the case of a non-agriculturist. Objections similar to those referred to in disposing of the modifications suggested by the Commission in the conciliation system apply to this also. On the whole, therefore, we are sorry we cannot accept the view of the Commission, and feel it our duty to record a respectful expression of regret as indicated in the latter part of the Resolution.

Gentlemen, I trust, after what has been said to you, that you will approve the Resolution which I have submitted to you, and hope that you will be unanimous in passing the same.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE Bombay Volunteer Rifles had their first parade on Saturday, the 19th inst., when the Regiment fell in for route marching at the Cruickshank Road end of the Maidan. There were 248 of all ranks present, including 191 Volunteers, 19 Cadets, and the Regimental Staff and Band, numbering 38. This is one man less than last year when the strength was 249. After the usual preliminaries the battalion formed "fours right" and moved off by successive companies from the front across the Maidan, past the Gymkhana, Queen Statue, Cathedral High School, along Hornby Road, to the Young Men's Christian Association, and over Woodhouse Bridge when a halt was made. After a ten minutes' rest the battalion wheeled to the left, and recrossing the bridge marched to the Commander-in-Chief's camp. Before the Regiment was dismissed, Colonel Bayley said that another drill season had commenced, and he was very glad to see the Regiment on parade again. The season had begun later than usual, owing to the absence on leave of the Commanding Officer and the Senior Major. But he (Colonel Bayley) hoped the Volunteers would make up for this by regular attendance at the forthcoming parades. He intended to give his usual prizes for parades and class firing. He believed the field day at Mahaluxmi last year had been appreciated, and the Regiment would have a similar outing this year.

The following is the Field State:—

| Distribution. | Field Officers. | Capts. | Lieuts. | Staff Sergts. | Sergts. | Buglers. | Rank and File. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Company | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | 29 | 36 |
| B " | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 11 | 15 |
| C " | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 23 | 27 |
| D " | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 9 | 11 |
| E " | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | 25 | 30 |
| F " | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | 15 | 20 |
| G " | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 3 | 1 | 45 | 52 |
| H } Cadets | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 11 | 16 |
| I } Cadets | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 |
| Army Staff | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 5 | 8 |
| Staff and Band | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 29 | 30 |
| Totals | 3 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 20 | 4 | 205 | 248 |

The following officers were on parade, viz:—Lieut-Col the Hon'ble L H Bayley; Majs R S Brown and T W C Leathem, (Adjutant); Capts J P Baird, F Place, A F Soundy (Paymaster), G Lund and J W Smith; Lieuts T M English, F W English, R Snell and S Tomlinson; 2nd-Lieut C C James.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BOTH companies on Saturday visited the Mahaluxmi Fort for drill purposes, Captain Leslie intimating to the men, before they sat off on their homeward march, that the gun target practice would commence at Pilot Bunder next Saturday.

Last week the second silver spoon competition was concluded on the Coorla range (300 yards) with the following result:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Corpl W H Jackson | 19* |
| Corpl F J Taylor | 18† |
| Gunr C H Butler | 17 |
| Gunr F H Blodwell | 15 |
| Sergt-Major J Beckerleg | 15 |
| Gunr J P Phelan | 15 |
| Sergt D A Pinder | 13 |
| Gunr A E Houfton | 12 |
| Bombr R Robb | 8 |
| Gunr J A Gildes | 8 |
| Gunr G F Heskit | 5 |
| Gunr G D Traylen | 5 |
| Sergt H G Hyde | 4 |
| Gunr H James | 4 |
| Gunr H W Martin | 2 |
| Gunr E Pennie | 0 |
| Gunr H B Wylie | 0 |

* Winner of first spoon. † Winner of second spoon.

Two teams of seven a side were formed on the range, and a match fired off which resulted in Sergeant Pinder's team winning by 15 points:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sergt Pinder | 13 | Sergt-Major Beckerley | 15 |
| Corpl Taylor | 18 | Sergt Hyde | 4 |
| Gunner Bladwell | 15 | Gunner Butter | 17 |
| Gunner Phelan | 15 | Gunner Haufton | 12 |
| Gunner Giddes | 8 | Gunner Heskitt | 5 |
| Gunner James | 4 | Gunner Treylen | 5 |
| Gunner Wylie | 0 | Gunner Piernie | 0 |
| | 73 | | 58 |

This week's competition will be at the 400 yards. Position, any military.

## CRICKET.

A cricket match between the s.s. Hymalaya and the s.s. Peninsular was played on the Fort ground, on Wednesday last. After a very pleasant and exciting game the match ended in a victory for the s. s. Peninsular by 9 runs. Hockley, Durden, and Wilkins played in splendid form for the latter, Hockley especially, who came close upon doing the hat trick twice over. Stokes, Hayes, and Price did good work for the Himalaya. The following are the scores:—

S. S. PENINSULAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hockley, b Rice | 6 |
| Parkinson, c Stokes | 1 |
| Durden, c Stokes | 28 |
| Desborough, b Rice | 0 |
| Turner, b Kisbee | 7 |
| White, b Rice | 5 |
| Wilkins, c Rice | 0 |
| Roberts, b Parry | 6 |
| Keeling, b Parry | 1 |
| Moore, c Kisbee | 0 |
| Stringer, not out | 7 |
| Extras | 12 |
| Total | 73 |

S. S. HIMALAYA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Langmaid, c White | 1 |
| Kisbee, b Desborough | 0 |
| Parry, b Hockley | 0 |
| Rice, b Hockley | 6 |
| Stokes, run out | 11 |
| Mayes, c Desborough | 10 |
| Flamning, b Hockley | 0 |
| Wiltshire, b Hockley | 0 |
| Mitchell, b Hockley | 9 |
| Frost, b Hockley | 0 |
| Price, not out | 11 |
| Extras | 16 |
| Total | 64 |

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases of the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has alway, proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS, & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

## THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A MEMON BRIDE.

ON Saturday afternoon, Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, resumed the inquest, touching the death a Memon girl, of about thirteen years of age, named Havabai, who died suddenly and under suspicious circumstances, on the morning of the 28th ultimo. Only a day previous to her death the deceased was married to her cousin, Aba Myan Abdul Rahim. About half-an-hour after the marriage ceremony had been performed, the deceased suddenly took ill, and vomited several times. No medical assistance was obtained until the following morning on account of a custom prevailing amongst the Memons, which required that a bride should not be observed by any male stranger until the morning after the marriage ceremony had been completed. The following morning the deceased grew worse, but still no doctor was called to treat her, and she died at 10 o'clock—twelve hours after her marriage. Dr. Ghaswalla, Assistant Chemical Analyser, detected no trace of poison in the contents of her stomach, whereas Dr. Choksey, who made an autopsy of the body, in his evidence stated that death was due to irritation. The deceased had apparently no cause to commit suicide, and her death has been veiled in mystery, as the Coroner's jury, after several sittings, returned an open verdict, on Saturday last.

Dr. Childe, acting Chemical Analyser to Government, was examined before the Coroner. He deposed that Dr. Ghaswalla, Assistant Chemical Analyser, was quite competent for and proficient in chemical analytic work. He could not help Dr. Ghaswalla in analysing the contents of Havabai's stomach as he was unwell. In certain cases it was impossible to detect poison if it were given in a very small quantity.

The deceased's mother-in-law and her aunt had sent medical certificates stating their inability to appear before the Coroner, to give their evidence, on account of their illness. The Coroner and the jury, therefore, proceeded to the deceased's house, at Memon Moholla, to take the evidence of the witnesses. Havabai's mother-in-law deposed that the marriage of her son, Aba Myan, with the deceased took place on the 27th of October last, which was the last day of the marriage festivals. On that day the deceased took no food except tea and bread in the morning. On that morning she vomited twice. In the evening also she vomited, and the last religious ceremony in connection with her marriage was performed at 10-30 o'clock that night. The deceased was always healthy and the day before her marriage she was in her usual health, and did not complain to anybody about her health. The marriage was arranged with her consent and approval. It is a custom amongst Memons to give some sugar-candy to the bride to eat on the night of the marriage. It is the duty of the mother-in-law to give sugar-candy to the bride; but she had not given it to the deceased that night. They did not allow any male to look at the bride on the day of her marriage. It was her duty to keep Havabai out of any man's gaze on the night of her marriage, and so she did not send for any doctor. The whole of the marriage ceremonies lasted for about fifteen days, and during that time the Memon would not call a doctor even if a bride was dying. She did not inform the police about Havabai's death, which came upon her with a surprise. When the deceased vomited, she was asked as to what was the matter with her, but she made no reply. The deceased became worse after her marriage, and when she became unconscious she told her son about his wife's illness.

Dr. Choksey deposed that from *post-mortem* appearances of the body he was of opinion that Havabai's death was due to poison.

The Coroner, after hearing several witnesses, summed up the evidence at great length, pointing out to the jury that Havabai's death was no doubt caused by poison. The jury then retired for consultation, and after a short deliberation returned a verdict to the effect that the cause of Havabai's death was due to poison, but there was no evidence before the jury to say under what circumstances it was administered.

## CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION AND BREACH OF TRUST.

AT the Esplanade Police Courts, on Saturday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani appeared on behalf of his client, Mr. Albert Fetterle, of Messrs. A. Fetherle and Co., jewellers and watchmakers, Hornby Row, and filed an information charging a certain Fitz Rufener with criminal misappropriation and breach of trust in respect of gold and silver watches and sundry goods, valued in the aggregate at Rs. 9,208, and prayed for the issue of a warrant upon the same. In the complainant's information it was stated that Rufener was entrusted with the above articles on the 15th of June for sale on commission, and on the distinct understanding that they should be sold for cash. The unsold jewellery was to be kept in good order and returned when demanded. Any of the articles that were damaged would not be accepted. After receiving the property Rufener sailed for Hongkong, and returned on the 7th of September by the s. s. Bisagno. The captain of this vessel informed the complainant that certain goods had been pledged with him by Rufener for 270 dollars, and when complainant saw that the articles were a portion of his property he redeemed them for a sum of Rs. 915. Rufener could not account for the property and then admitted he had sold it, and appropriated the proceeds. The Magistrate issued a warrant for his arrest, and later on, when he was brought up in custody, enlarged him on bail himself on Rs. 2,000 and two sureties for a like amount. Messrs. G. A. Charpie and C. Heiniger offered to stand bail, and were accepted. The case will be heard on the 3rd proximo.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

(UNDER W. I. T. C. RULES.)

SATURDAY, 10TH AND SATURDAY, 17TH DECEMBER.

STEWARDS: Col. Bisset, R.E., C.I.E., Col. H. C. Symrns, K. O. Y. L. I., Mr. G. K. Remington, Mr. F. A. Prevost, Mr. Cecil Gray, Col. F. W. Rhodes, D. S. O., Mr. J. L. Symons, and Mr. L. B. Ker.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 10TH DECEMBER.

1.—THE GYMKHANA PURSE. 5 furlongs, Rs. 99.
For Arab and C-B.'s Galloways. 14 hands to carry 11 st. W. I.; C.B.'s allowed 7 lbs. Winners of Rs. 99 once 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs.; of Rs. 199, 4 lbs. extra, in addition for each such race won.

2.—THE WALER RACE. 5 furlongs, Rs. 99.
W. A. raised 2 st. Penalties same as Race No. 1.

3.—NOVICE STAKES. ¾ mile, Rs. 99.
For ponies, the property of members of the Bombay Gymkhana, 13-3 and under, that have never won a race of any kind of the value of Rs. 49 or over. C. B.'s allowed 5 lbs.; 13-3 to carry 11st. W. for I.

4.—THE HACK STAKES. For Arabs and C. B.'s ¾ mile, Rs. 99.
Arabs, 11st.; C. B.'s 12 st.; W. A. Penalties same as Race No. 1.

5.—THE PONY PLATE. (Open). 5 furlongs, Rs. 99.
For Arab ponies 13-3 and under. 13-3 to carry 11st. W. A. I. Penalties; Winners once, 7 lbs.; twice and oftener, 10 lbs. Maidens of the day allowed 5 lbs.

6.—THE PARLI STAKES. 5 furlongs, Rs. 99.
For ponies 13-3 and under. 13-3 to carry 11st.; C. B's allowed 7 lbs.; Winners of Rs. 199 once, 4 lbs; twice 7 lbs; oftener, 10 lbs.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 17TH DECEMBER.

1.—THE BEDOUIN HANDICAP. 5 furlongs, Rs. 99.
For Arabs and C. B's. that have started at the meeting.

2.—THE TOM THUMB HANDICAP. ¾ mile, Rs. 99.
For all ponies that have started in the meeting.

3.—THE WALER HANDICAP. 5 furlongs, Rs. 99.
For Walers that have started at the meeting.

4.—THE COLABA STAKES. R. C., Rs. 99.
For all ponies 13-3 and under 13-3 to carry 10st. 10lbs; C. Bs. allowed 12lbs. Penalties same as Gymkhana Purse 1st day.

5.—THE DESERT STAKES (Open). ¾ mile, Rs. 99.
For Arab Galloways landed since 1st August, 1891. 14 hands to carry 11st. W. I.

6.—POLO PONY SCURRY. 3 furlongs, Rs. 99.
For polo ponies recognised as such by Polo Secretary. The property of Members of the Bombay Gpmkhana, that have never won a race of any kind of the value of Rs. 49 or over. Catch weights over 11st.; winners at the meeting 1st. extra.

TROTTING records have been lowered in a marvellous way on all kinds of tracks in the United States during the past two months. It appears that this is not due to any improvement in horse flesh, but in the vehicle known as the "sulky." The ball bearings and the pneumatic tyres which are now to be seen every day on bicycles have been added to the regulation "sulky," and together with the "kite-shaped track" have introduced disturbing elements that do not affect the merit of horses. Mr. Robert Bonner, the owner of Sunol and of the celebrated mare Maud S., who trotted the mile in 2min. 8¾sec., as long ago as 1885, estimates the new improvements to the wheel of the sulky to be worth from four to six seconds to a trotter, whilst to a bicyclist they are worth much more in the mile time.

## NOTICE.

*LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be delivered at GANESHKHIND by 8 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd Instant, should be sent to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, until further notice.*

*S. W. EDGERLEY,*

*Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.*

*Ganeshkhind, 15th November, 1892.*

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cur Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address ' William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cros engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVE PILLS.
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat :—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works :—' Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Golikara :—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—" It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S, M. Railway :—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ZITHER BANJOES.—The latest improvement. This is the most powerful Banjo made for brilliancy of tone, fitted with thin WIRE Strings and Machine head (5 Strings.)—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of DARJEELING TEAS of the celebrated Ripon Tea Co's Estates of best qualities ever introduced into Bombay. Sole Agents :—JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & Co., Marine Street, Fort ; Also FRASER & Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS are the Lightest and Strongest, and therefore the Cheapest. A large consignment just received by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DIRECT FROM JAPAN.—Gent.'s White Silk Hemstitched Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS, Full Size, Cash or V. P. P., Rs. 15-8 a dozen.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

EMBROIDERIES.—MRS. H. AUSTIN, Dressmaker and Milliner, has just received a small consignment of Embroidered Dresses and Flouncing.—17, Esplanade Road, opposite Watson's Hotel.

WANTED, a hard working LADY or MAN Assistant, with thorough knowledge of correspondence and accounts. Apply to ' M,' care of this Paper.

WANTED, by a thorough Practical Printer, SITUATION as MANAGER of a Printing Department either in Bombay or Up-Country. Apply to "PRINTER," care of this Office.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED RESIDENT 2nd Assistant MISTRESS for Byculla Girls' School, Matriculated, European, Church of England. Salary Rs. 60, with prospect of increase. Apply HEAD MISTRESS.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS ! Crystallized Fruits!! Just unpacked Crystallized Apricots, Cherries, and Greengages, Rs. 2 per lb ; Crystallized Ginger, Re. 1-8 per lb. Fruits in Syrup, Re. 1-6 per Bot ; Fruits in Brandy Rs. 2-4 per Bot.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Toys.

CONSUMERS OF STATIONERY and PATENT MEDICINES will effect a large saving by making their purchases direct from B. D. MOTIWALA & Co., Whole Sale and Retail Stationers and Patent Medicine Vendors, 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MR. JAMES JONES, Executive Engineer, Gulburgha, says :—I never like to be without MOTIWALA'S COUGH PILLS. I recommend them to every one. In fact, I give away the supply I get from time to time. Please sent a large bottle to my address.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

PHOSPHORIC Dial Watches, Keyless, which can be seen in the dark, in Real Nickel Silver cases, Rs. 25, and in Silver cases Rs. 35, guaranteed 5 years.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

J. A. DA CUNHA, STRING and MILITARY BAND supplier and Music Teacher. Terms Moderate. Apply Cavel Street, near the Roman Catholic Church, Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Suited for 'Xmas Presents, &c., Designs purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade, Bombay.

CLERK, seeks an EMPLOYMENT outstation (good reference can be given) would be willing to go to any African ports. Apply "CLERK," care of this Paper.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

FOR SALE.—NEGATIVES of PHOTOS, by P. Vuccino, also First Class Photographs Printed and Colored. Apply MANECK & Co., Photo Artists, late P. Vuccino, 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, or HIRE, from 1st December, two second-hand BILLIARD TABLES, in good condition. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, do in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets : by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—*Continued.*

YOUTH'S AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co." Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 245.—MARCKS & Co ,Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

CEYLON TEA.—Rose Pekoe, Re 1-8 ; Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4; Broken Orange Pekoe, Re 1-2; Orange Pekoe. Re 1; Pekoe, As 14; Pekoe Souchong, As. 12 ; and Souchong As. 10 per lb. These Teas are specially manufactured of finest selected leaves only, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PALI HILL, BANDORA.—To LET, BUNGALOW, entirely open to Westerly Sea Breeze, with the use of fresh water from well. Apply to HORMUSJEE, care of Mr. Chalk, Solicitor, Church Gate Street, Fort.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have resided in the Alexandra Hotel for a short time viz. 10 days. Before I stayed at the Royal Hotel, Mazagon, the same proprietor, Mr. Pestonji. I always found every kindness, best of attention, civility from servants, and in fact cannot find words to express how highly I think of all. (Sd.) A. J. FITZHERBERT, formerly Pro., Byculla Hotel.

MATHERAN.—Mr. J. X. PINTO, Proprietor of PINTO'S HOTEL, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen that his well-known and most central Hotel is NOW OPEN to VISITORS. Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL is the best situated, commanding extensive views. No Low-Pitched Rooms as found elsewhere ; nor near Native Hotels and Bazaars.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is NOW OPEN. It is the most comfortable, the best situated, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
TOWER AND
TURRET
TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY.
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

FOREIGN PARCEL AGENCY.

HEAVY GOODS and PARCELS received for Shipment to Great Britain, Continent of Europe, United States of America, &c.

ONE CHARGE SYSTEM PAYMENT OPTIONAL BY SENDER OR CONSIGNEE.

Maximum of Despatch. Minimum of charge.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
No. 1, Bell Lane, Bombay.

FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.
CAV. DEL TUFO, ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY,
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.
FOR PRINTING ON SILVER.

| | Unmounted. | Mounted. | | Unmounted. | Mounted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| C. D' Visite... | 0 3 | 0 4 | 10 by 8 ...... | 0 8 | 0 10 |
| Cabinet......... | 0 4 | 0 6 | 12 by 10..... | 1 0 | 1 4 |
| ½ by 6½......... | 0 6 | 0 8 | 15 by 12..... | 1 8 | 1 12 |

Developing and Re ouchin also at a very Moderate Rate.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.

AGENTS :—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

Hungarian Aperient Water.
"DIAMOND MARK."
*THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.*
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."
USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

*Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.*

SOLE EXPORTERS :
*THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,*
19 Regent Street, London, England.
*OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.*
DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

NOTES :
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.

THE price of Bar Silver in London yesterday remained at 38⅞d. per oz. ; but in New York, the metal was half a cent cheaper, at 84½ cents, with demand Exchange in London unaltered, at 4·87 dollars. The United States Treasury bought 305,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 84·79 to 84·80 per oz. Rates for the English and French Funds, and all other Stock Exchange quotations usually wired through Reuter were unchanged yesterday ; as also were the London market rates of discount. About £100,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England. A small amount of extra Council Bills on Calcutta was allotted at 1s. 2 15-16d., which rate shows an advance of ⅛d. on Wednesday's regular allotment price, though it is the same as the highest rate obtained for extra Bills placed meantime. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 11-16d. Braziers' Copper advanced £1 per ton, to £56 ; Yellow Metal was ⅛ higher, at 5½. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £80,000 in Silver to this port.

To-day, Silver declined ⅛d. on London, to 38¾d. per oz. ; Rupee Securities being 3-16 per cent. lower at £65½ ; while, in New York, the metal advanced ⅛ cent, to 84⅝ cents, per oz., Exchange being ¼ cent higher, at 4·87½ dollars. The only other changes in financial items wired from London to-day are an advance in the market rates of discount of ½ per cent. both on short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 2⅜ and 2⅝ per cent., respectively ; and a slight decline in Paris Exchange on London, at fcs. 25·14.

The Wheat Market was steady at a decline of 1d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White in the spot in Liverpool, at 6s. 5d. per cental, Ex Quay. The quantity of Wheat a float for the U.-K. yesterday was 1,180,000 quarters, or 70,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago. Linseed was quiet but steady at previous spot and arrival quotations for Bombay Seed.

Cotton in Liverpool closed irregular last evening ; Surats quiet ; and Arrivals dull ; the Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, no East Indians having been taken. The price of ready Mid-Americans declined 1-16d. from Thursday's quotation, say to 4 15-16d. ; while Arrivals were 3-32d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations having been 4 13-16d. for November-December deliveries, and 4 29-32d. for March-April. In East Indian Cotton there was an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Khandeish and Hinganghat, of ⅛d. in Bengals, Westerns ; and Coconadas; and of ⅛d. per lb. in Tinnevellys.

The Manchester Market was strong, and a further advance of ⅛d. per lb. had been established in the price of 40s Mule Twist, at 8⅛d. per lb.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm this afternoon ; Surats firm, and Arrivals steady. Yesterday's decline of 1-16d. in spot Mid.-Americans has been recovered, 5d. per lb. being again quoted ; while Arrivals are 7-64d. higher in all positions. East Indian Cotton shows no further change. The day's Sales are 8,000 bales, including 400 Surats. The Imports are 14,000 bales. Cotton at Havre is half a franc higher for "Good" Oomras, and 1½ franc dearer for "Fine" Broach at fcs. 45½ and fcs. 55, respectively. The Manchester market remains firm.

There was again a large increase in the volume of Cotton business passing in Liverpool in the week which ended yesterday, the total Sales having been 21,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 91,000 bales (including 4,000 Surats) ; while the amount forwarded to consumers was 10,000 bales greater, at 71,000 bales. The Imports were 12,000 more, at 123,000 bales. The figures for total Stock, wired by Reuter, at 1,630,000 bales, would appear to be incorrect, as they would thus show an increase of 513,000 bales since the previous Friday ; and the comparison given below must be taken as subject to correction. The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe had increased during the week by 140,000 bales, and of Surats there were 7,000 bales less in sight ; and a comparison with the figures at the same time in the two preceding years, gives a decrease in the total Supply of 110,000 bales, and an increase of 900,000 bales as against last year, and the year before, respectively, and in the case of East Indian Cotton, a falling off of 36,000 bales compared with last year, and 181,000 bales as against 1890. The price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool was yesterday ⅛d. higher than on the previous Friday ; but Arrivals were only partially 1-64d. dearer ; and the former was 1-16d. higher than at the same time last year, though lower, by ⅛d. per lb. than in 1890.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands declined ⅛ cent to 9½ cents ; while February Futures were 20 points lower, at 9·11 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 52,000 bales, making the week's total only 3,000 bales less than in 1890, though 73,000 bales less than in the corresponding week last season ; the total falling off this season being 922,000 bales, and 715,000 bales, compared with last year, and the year before, respectively.

Prices in New York, however, have to-day more than recovered Friday's drop, both in spot and arrival Cotton, ready Mid-Uplands being quoted 3-16 cent higher than yesterday, at 9 7-16 ; Futures for February having advanced 29 points, to 9·40 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports to-day are 42,000 bales, going against the same quantity last year, and 38,000 bales the year before. The Cotton in sight was 2,860,000 bales compared with 2,530,000 bales visible at the close of last week.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

| | 1892. | 1891. | 1890. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts | 255,000 | 328,000 | 258,000 |
| " exports to U. Kingdom.. | 159,000 | 140,000 | 124,000 |
| " " Continent........ | 83,000 | 93,000 | 141,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. '92 | 2,209,000 | 3,131,000 | 2,924,000 |
| " exports to U. K. do. ... | 837,000 | 1,102,000 | 1,109,000 |
| " " to Continent do. ... | 499,000 | 674,000 | 835,000 |
| " Stock in the Ports .......... | 1,010,000 | 1,176,000 | 604,000 |

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 18th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

| | 1892. | 1891. | 1890. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Supply of all kinds .... | 3,660,000 | 3,770,000 | 2,760,170 |
| " Surats .... | 182,000 | 218,000 | 362,760 |
| For the United Kingdom only the figures are :— | | | |
| Stock in Liverpool .............. | 1,630,000 | 832,000 | 697,580 |
| " London ............. | 11,000 | 9,000 | 27,000 |
| American Afloat ............. | 300,000 | 450,000 | 305,000 |
| East Indian " .............. | 6,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Total ... | 1,947,000 | 1,301,000 | 1,039,580 |
| Price of Mid.-Americans........ | 4 15-16d. | 4 7-16d. | 5 3-16d. |
| " Good Dhollera.......... | 4d. | 3¾d. | 4 1-16d. |
| Difference...... | 15-16d. | 11-16d. | 1⅛d. |

In sympathy with the check to the upward movement in Cotton in Liverpool and New York yesterday this market became quiet, with only a small business passing, while prices have receded Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. The only transactions by exporters have been in contracts for 1,000 bales of new Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 195 ; and purchases of 200 ready new Bengals, at Rs. 185-92 ; and 300 old Dhollera, at Rs. 191-2 ; the Mills having taken only 150 bales of old Cadi, at Rs. 180 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Both these markets have been quiet in tone, with only a small business doing for export ; but prices of all descriptions are quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ........................................ | 2,417 | bales. |
| Wheat ........................................ | 22,375 | cwts. |
| Linseed........................................ | 8,699 | " |
| Rapeseed .................................... | 4,643 | " |
| Gingelly ...................................... | 5,313 | " |
| Castorseed ................................... | 1,344 | " |
| Rice ........................................... | 1,868 | " |

FREIGHTS are weak, but with a little more demand for tonnage at lower rates—say at a reduction of about 6d. per ton. Business has been done for March shipment, to open ports, at 17s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with an easy feeling, at 1s. 2 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 2 27-32d. for Demand, for the mail, a little of the latter having been given, for next mail, at 1s. 2⅞d. For three months' sight Credits, the ruling rate have been 1s. 3 1-32d. for this month ; 1s. 3-16d. for December ; 1s. 3 3-32d. for January ; and 1s. 3⅛d. for February-May delivery, a little Paper having been placed at each of these rates ; but the business passing either way has been insignificant ; and the market closed quiet as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand ......1s. 2 27-32d. | | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic ............1s. 2 13-16d. | | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight ......1s. 2 29-32d. | | " |
| Credits do. | ......1s. 3 1-32d. | " |
| Francs 3 do. | ......1·58. | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull to-day, and though the rate for Fours, for Money, has been maintained at yesterday evening's quotation, it has declined 1-16 per cent. for Account, and we now quote 106 7-16 for Fours for Cash ; 106½ for this month's settlement, and 105⅞ for the early January Account. 102½ is now nominally quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have been in but slight enquiry. Cotton Press Scrip is unchanged ; and in Mill shares the only changes have been an advance of Rs. 90 in City of Bombay ; and of Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit ; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Queen. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher in the first issue. Oriental Life has declined Rs. 5. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 5, to Rs. 1,045 ; and National Bank are Rs. 3 higher, at Rs. 188.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS—November 15, at Palamcotta, Tinnevelly, the wife of C Adams, I M S, Civil Surgeon, of a son.

BERNARD—November 13, at Mussoorie, the wife of J H Bernard, C S, of a daughter.

FLAVIN—November 6, at Benares, the wife of W R Flavin, of a daughter.

FLUKE—November 3, at Nusseerabad, the wife of Mr A J Fluke, P W D, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FERNANDEZ—November 15, at Cochin, Kitty, the wife of G F Fernandez.

WALLER—At Bernardmyo, Burmah, from hepatitis, Surgeon-Captain H J Waller, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 28 years.

# The Bombay Gazette

## MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1892.

THERE is one dictum in Mr. Justice Farran's judgment in the case of the Tramway Company *vs.* Mr. A. F. Soundy, which will have the hearty concurrence of every journalist. It is, said his Lordship, the privilege and the right of every Englishman, and of every native of a country under English laws, to write to the papers and ventilate their real and even their imaginary grievances. The law permits this to be done, and allows the writer to use such arguments as may occur, and even strong language in support of his claim to have the grievance redressed. He may state facts. But the facts, if they are of a libellous nature, must be true ; they must not be imaginary. Mr. Soundy availed himself of this high privilege when he addressed a letter to ourselves in April last, in which he said : "As a daily traveller by tramcars, and as a public matter I think I have good reason to protest against lepers and others being allowed to travel on the cars." The letter went on to state that on the morning of the day on which it was written "a man frightfully disfigured with leprosy was allowed to ride ; the conductor took his money, and granted a ticket without offering the least objection." And it was added that the writer had frequently seen persons suffering loathsome disease, sore eyes, sick people coming from hospitals, and others with scarcely any clothing, being allowed to travel on the cars without the least objection being raised by the conductors. Evidently the chief grievance from the writer's point of view was that in the face of such a state of things the inspectors should come six or eight times during the journey to insist on handling all tickets, at the risk of spreading contagious and loathsome diseases. It will be seen that the word "allowed" occurred some three times in setting forth this complaint of a state of things, which if the allegations were well founded fully justified complaint and remonstrance. It is possible, and indeed very probable that Mr. Soundy had no idea that in using that apparently inoffensive little word of three syllables, he was placing himself technically in the wrong, and that the law would lay hold of him for using it and pass over in silence—if not with approbation—the far more disagreeable words which were packed into the brief space occupied by his letter. This unfortunate word was moreover once again used. Mr. Crisp, the Traffic Superintendent of the Company, wrote promptly to the papers denying the allegations that lepers were permitted to ride on the cars, and stated that the man to whom Mr. Soundy had called the attention of a conductor was suffering from leucoderma, which is not contagious. Mr. Crisp volunteered the opinion that Mr. Soundy had "leprosy on the brain." In reply to this denial Mr. Soundy wrote that the Traffic Superintendent practically admitted that a passenger on the cars had white leprosy, "and is silent about the many other objectionable and loathsome looking persons who are allowed to travel." He also complained of the "incivility" of the conductors and inspectors—who insisted on his handing his ticket to them for frequent inspection—and stated that he would not have written to the press, but that a letter he had written to the Manager on a previous occasion received no attention whatever.

It certainly seems strange that when Mr. Soundy took so serious a view of the danger and disgust and discomfort attending the use of the tramway cars, that he should have continued to be a regular patron of the tramways ever since they were introduced some eighteen years ago. Indeed Mr. Justice Farran in his judgment traces the circumstances which led up to the publication of the letter to the fact that the defendent has been a regular traveller by the line for seventeen or eighteen years. For the most part he used that part of the line which passes one of the largest hospitals. Paper tickets are issued to the passengers, which they are obliged to produce to the numerous inspectors whose business it is to see that they are not used for greater distances than have been paid for. By rendering this inspection stringent, and, so to say, perpetual, the company have effected an improvement in their income of five per cent., which in these days is in itself a considerable dividend. But Mr. Soundy had a rooted objection, not so much to showing his ticket, as to handing it up for minute inspection by successive functionaries whose hands had already held the tickets of objectionable persons with loathsome diseases. It was apparently a personal grievance that he, a well-known traveller, should be asked to show his ticket at all, and a cruel outrage to make him give it every five minutes into the hands of men who had just been examining the tickets of possible lepers. He thought or imagined that he became exposed to the risk of catching one of the many infections or contagious diseases which are so common in Bombay. As the learned Judge remarked, when a man has a grievance it is natural for him to look about for evidence in support of it ; and undoubtedly Mr. Soundy was not altogether unsuccessful in the search. He had in the course of the present year seen a boy with small-pox and children with sores on their legs travelling on the cars. He had also seen a man with white leprosy on the cars ; having these facts he thought he had sufficient to go upon to write to the papers, and he wrote accordingly. Now many persons undoubtedly object to the annoyance of having to give up their tickets to be handled and returned ; some of those who object, the learned judge remarked, are singularly enough Parsees. His Lordship had no doubt that Mr. Soundy's primary object, in writing the letter, was to procure a relaxation of the rule for the inspection of tickets, but the contents of the letter were undoubtedly libellous and unjustifiable in whatever sense they are read : "To state in regard to a public carrier of passengers, that he carried, in addition to other persons, people suffering from leprosy or other contagious diseases, was *per se* libellous, as it was calculated to injure him in his business as a carrier ; and would be like saying of a gun-maker that his guns were liable to burst, or of a ship-owner carrying passengers that his ship was unseaworthy." The Company proved that they had laid down rules, published in their Tramway Guide, prohibiting the carrying of objectionable persons on the cars. These rules had been given to the conductors and to inspectors, who were ordered to observe them strictly. An adequate staff is maintained under efficient supervision to enforce the observance of the rules, which are, as a matter of fact, carried out. But it is impossible so long human institutions have to be worked by human agency, to avoid occasional failure to enforce rules. As Mr. Justice Farran very reasonably said, unless a medical man were to stand at the footboard of every tramcar to examine every passenger, it would be impossible to completely exclude every person suffering from illness. Two cases of travellers suffering from leprosy being carried on the cars were proved. Some of the witnesses had seen a man suffering from white leprosy on the cars, but they did not think that in such cases there is danger of contagion. A man suffering from small-pox was removed from the cars, and handed over to the police.

The conclusion is plain, that while there were excellent rules for the exclusion of such persons from the cars, those rules were sometimes evaded. But in his lordship's view it was not true, as the letter stated, that persons suffering from such diseases were allowed—voluntarily permitted—by the Company or the conductors to ride on the cars. The statement that "this morning a man terribly affected with leprosy was allowed to ride on the cars ; the conductor took his money without any objection" was not justified. It was shown that the man in question was suffering from leucoderma—white skin—a malady which is not leprosy, and is not infectious. But the Judge attached little importance to this allegation, as Mr. Crisp supplied the antidote the next day in a letter stating the facts, and the defendant withdrew the assertion. An action on that ground, his lordship said, was useless. But in respect to the statements that objectionable and loathsome persons were voluntarily permitted to travel on the tramways, the plaintiffs were justified in maintaining the action. In estimating the amount of damages his lordship set aside as a stretch of the imagination the attempt to attribute the diminution of traffic in May and June to the publication of the letter in April. There had been a progressive increase up to that time. We believe we are correct in stating that it has been resumed on a larger scale since the hearing of the defamation case began ! It would not be logical to attribute this recent increase to the cross-examination of Mr. Soundy and his witnesses by Mr. Inverarity ; but there would be as much ground for it as there was for attributing the decline in the number of passengers in the hot weather months to Mr. Soundy's letter, in which he "allowed" himself to speak so freely of the delinquencies of the Company. Damages not having been proved, could of course only be given to the nominal amount of Rs. 50—which will not go far towards the payment of the Company's costs. Both parties have to pay their own, the Judge rightly holding that though technically guilty of libel the defendant established the fact that persons suffering disease did, as a matter of fact, travel on the tramway cars, and also that there is a possibility of contagion in the system of ticket inspection—a danger which though infinitesimal, afforded Mr. Soundy some ground for remonstrance. The letter admittedly has done good ; the company has exercised greater vigilance, and the rules are now more effectually carried out. That is one reason, and a very sufficient one, for not burdening Mr. Soundy with the Company's costs. Another and even a better reason is that the Company need never have incurred any costs and need not have inflicted on Mr. Soundy the burden of his own, which is not inconsiderable. Under all the circumstances, the sensible course was to have answered Mr. Soundy's allegations by advertising the Tramway Rules and thanking the public benefactor who had drawn their attention to the fact that the best of rules had on some occasions been imperfectly carried out. A great waste of time and money would then have been avoided.

* * *

THE annual report of the British Army which has just been issued in a complete form shows that the average strength during the past year was 209,699—half a battalion greater than that of the previous year. The strength, which was highest at the close of the year, had never been exceeded except in 1888-89 during the past twenty years, and on the first day of the present year the total was perhaps the highest yet recorded, 211,590. The men, however, are younger than they were, but there are at the same time more men over the age of thirty still serving. What is less satisfactory is that there is no marked improvement in the physique of the men. There is a larger proportion of men per thousand under five feet seven inches, in height and with a smaller chest measurement than thirty-seven inches. Thus it is shown that the proportion of lads—who may or may not grow—is particularly large. A service contemporary contemptuously speaks of the regiments, batteries, and battalions as little better than military nurseries. Fortunately, the conduct of the men improves ; there is a crumb of consolation to be found in this, and if the period of service were somewhat longer than it is—it seems probable the lads could be turned into good soldiers. Men cannot be got ; so boys are being enlisted. Most of these it appears are of English birth, and while these are yearly increasing the numbers of both Scotch and Irish recruits are declining. At the beginning of 1873 it is shown that out of every thousand recruits there were six hundred and seventy Englishmen, eighty-five Scotchmen, and two hundred and thirty-seven Irishmen, and four foreigners. At the beginning of the present year in every thousand there are seven hundred and sixty-nine Englishmen, eighty Scotchmen, and one hundred and thirty-seven Irishmen. Considering there is such scarcity of labour and so much poverty in Ireland it might appear remarkable that there are so few recruits. But the able-bodied young men and women emigrate to America, and there are very few recruits to be obtained. It is no new contention that the recruiting field in Ireland is "neglected," but it is believed that Lord Wolseley will cause it to be thoroughly tested before he has been much longer Commander-in-Chief in that country. The French Army returns, which have also just been brought up to date, show a total strength of 550,456 men ; of these eighty-one thousand retire during the present year, and within the next two years two hundred and twelve thousand men will have completed their period of service. These figures include an Algerian Contingent of some three thousand. Of the total number of time-expired men as many as twenty-four thousand re-enlist, in addition to three thousand who hold commissions. Thus the requirements of the French Army during the coming year will not exceed twenty-eight thousand men.

* * *

THE unfortunate signal-man, Holmes, who has been committed for manslaughter for neglect of duty entailing the frightful catastrophe to the Scotch express at Thirsk, may be technically guilty, but he is in very deed as much a victim of untoward circumstance as those who perished in the collision. The mournful story will be found at length in another column. The hours of duty were reprehensibly long—from six in the evening to six next morning. When he got leave at 7 in the morning the day before the accident he went to bed and fell asleep at 9 o'clock. His wife put the baby which was ailing in bed with him, and took it up at noon. Her cry that "Baby is in a fit" awoke her husband, who jumped up at once and went for the doctor, who was not at home ; he searched for him, and then returning home found the baby dead. He went to the station-master and said he was utterly unfit for duty, and asked that another man be obtained, the stationmaster said he would telegraph for a man, but as one might not be available, Holmes should come as usual. He again stated he was unfit for work ; but nevertheless came ; learned that an answer had been received that no other signalman was available, and went on duty. The result was precisely what might have been foreseen. For a time the sense of fatigue was resisted ; he let the first part of the express pass, and then let the goods train advance. He had only a confused recollection of its drawing up at his cabin. He did not give the signal for it to proceed, the approach of the second part of the express awoke him ; he signalled "all clear" and the goods train moved on. The noise aroused him to a sense of the fatal blunder. In sixty seconds the express dashed into the goods train, and both were wrecked. Surely the lives of all who perished in that awful instant should not be laid wholly to the account of Holmes.

* * *

THE anti-missionary outbreak in Kienyang, which was reported by telegraph a month ago, appears to have been another of the lamentable occurrences which might have been obviated by the exercise of a little prudence on the part of the missionary. Like all other people in Shensi those of Kienyang are particularly hostile to missionaries, so much so in fact that the authorities have on more than one occasion recommended a temporary withdrawal. They were urged to turn their attention for a while to parts of the country where this hostility was less marked. They declined, and within the past six months there have been three distinct outbreaks directed against them. The North China papers to hand yesterday attribute the attack on Mr. and Mrs. Phillips to the insistance on the part of the former in a proposal to rent a plot of ground, which the people claimed as public property. The negociations were conducted through a native convert, and he and his principals were attacked and compelled to take refuge with a mandarin. A Kienyang correspondent tells the story of the outrage in a Hongkong paper, and concluding declares that if a little more patience, common-sense, and good management had been exercised on each of the occasions of the anti-missionary demonstrations of the present year, trouble might have been avoided.

* * *

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Starling, appointed to act as a Judge of the Bombay High Court during Mr. Justice Farran's absence, on furlough for a year, assumed charge of his office, on Saturday last.

AMONG the passengers who left Bombay for Europe, on Saturday, by the steam-ship Himalaya, were General Sir George White, Major Sir Henry Johnson, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, of Messrs. Forbes and Co., and Mr. Macdoland, of Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co. A number of Hindu merchants met at the Apollo Bunder to wish the last-named gentleman a pleasant voyage. A number of gentlemen also met Mr. Justice Farran at the Bunder, among them being Messrs. G. H. Farran, F R. Vicajee, H. M. Chichgar, and Ballajee Pandurang.

THE Viceroy's party in Mysore broke up on Thursday, Lord Lansdowne himself, with the Maharaja, Lord Kerry, Mr. Cavendish, Dr. Fenn, and Mr. Davy going on from Kakankot to the tiger jungles, and the remainder returning to Mysore. The elephant wounded by the Vicerory on Wednesday has not yet been found, but is being tracked up.

AN Aden correspondent writes on Nov. 12 :—The terrible hot weather has now died away, and public health in general is good. The sporting season opened this year with an expedition consisting of Lord Wolverton and the Duc d' Orleans, who are expected here by the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Rome. Col. Paget and Mr. Vine, who preceded them, left for the Somali Coast a few days ago by the s.s. Woodcock, one of the steamers belonging to Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers. The "exploration" party for East Africa consists of Sir Henry Tichborne, Bart., Messrs. Bennett, Stanford, Harris, and Villiers, and Dr. Mackinnon. The two last-named gentlemen are already here, and are engaging about 200 Somalis, who will proceed as deck passengers, all to Kismayu or Mombassa. Such an expedition has not started since the days of the Vanderdecken expedition, and all heartily wish the explorers success in their noble undertaking, and I hope to write to you of their progress from time to time. Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw, the Consul for Portugal and Spain, leaves Aden shortly for Bombay on medical certificate. Mr. Hormusjee Cawasjee Dinshaw, of the firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers, acts *ad interim* as Consul for Portugal, and Mr. Rustomjee Dorabjee Dinshaw as Consul for Spain.

BAI DINBAI NUSSERWANJI PETIT has made a donation of Rs. 2,000 to the Jamsetji Nusserwanji Petit (Colaba) Library to perpetuate the memory of her late husband who was its patron.

MR. MERK and Colonel Turner, the political and military heads of the the little force of occupations in the Kurram Valley, returned to Sada on Monday after completing a tour round the Valley. On Wednesday the *jirga* of the Zaimusht tribe came in, with no lest a personage in company than the redoutable Chikkai, whose depredatory excursions in the Valley may therefore be taken to have ceased.

THE landowners, house proprietors, and ratepayers' residents of Lower Mahim, have sent in a memorial to the President of the Municipal Corporation, representing that the quarry hole nuisance in this locality, of which complaints have been made from time to time to the Municipality for the last 18 years, is still existing unabated, and is a source of great danger to health. The members of the Corporation are asked to visit and inspect them.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution on the working of the Stationery Department shows that stocks have been reduced very considerably, stores obtained from England are fewer and purchases of Indian more. Endeavours were made to obtain supplies of ten descriptions of paper from the Reay Paper Mills, but the mills refused to supply at the prices fixed. If the present rate of exchange continues, the Superintendent of the Department remarks, the Indian market will again have to be tried for the supply of these papers.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## UNSEATING AN M.P.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Mr. Frank James, the Conservative member, who s returned for Walsall at the General Election, s been unseated, owing to the illegal action of his ents.

## THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT THIRSK.

Holmes, the signalman, who caused the accident at irsk, has been committed for manslaughter. The y, however, held that the directors were answerle owing to the long hours the man was kept on ght duty.

## THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMISSION.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Committee of the Indian Currency Comission met yesterday and examined Messrs. Wilm Fowler, Heimann, Schmidt, and others, and fterwards adjourned.

## THE GAEKWAR.

Her Majesty the Queen granted an audience to H. the Gaekwar, at Windsor, yesterday.

## OBITUARY.

The death is announced of General William ankey.

[General Sankey served the Eastern campaign up o 16th Dec. 1854, and from 13th July 1855, as D.A.Q. .G., and from 31st Aug. as A.Q.M.G. to 1st Division, ncluding the affairs of Bulganak and M'Kenzie's Farm, ttles of Alma (mentioned in despatches, and charger lled) and Balaklava, capture of Balaklava, seige and ll of Sebastopol (Medal with three Clasps, Brevets of ajor and Lt.-Colonel, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and rkish Medal.]

## THE APPROACHING ROYAL MARRIAGE.

ROME, Nov. 18.

His Holiness the Pope only grants dispensation or the marriage of Prince Ferdinand of Roumaia with Princess Marie of Edinburgh, on condition hat all the children are brought up in the Catholic faith.

## THE FRENCH PRESS AND DYNAMITE.

PARIS, Nov. 18.

A debate, lasting three days, has taken place in the Chamber of Deputies on a Bill for sharpening the Press Laws, which the Government introduced for the purpose of stopping the Press publishing articles which are an incitement to the use of dynamite.

The overthrow of the Cabinet on the Bill was regarded as certain at the outset, but M. Loubet's firmness eventually triumphed, and the Bill was read a second time by a majority of one hundred and one.

## COUNT TOLSTOI'S PREDICTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 19.

Count Tolstoi predicts another Russian famine in the coming winter.

## A RATE-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION FOR MUSSOORIE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 20.

A Rate-Payers' Association has been formed at Mussoorie, the object being to keep the Municipality to its responsibilities.

## FEVER EPIDEMIC AT PESHAWAR.

Terrific fever epidemic continues at Peshawar; thirty to forty deaths occurring daily.

## AN ALLAHABAD CRICKET TEAM.

Allahabad sends a provincial cricket team to Calcutta this week to try conclusions with the Calcutta Club and the Buffs, the dates fixed being the 28th, 29th, and 30th instant.

## THE TRAMWAY'S DEFAMATION CASE.

The press and public of Upper India sympathise with Mr. Soundy in the libel suit, and consider the decree to be unduly severe on the side of the defendant.

## RELIEFS.

A detachment of 150 rifles of the 16th Bengal Infantry has been ordered to Demagiri immediately to relieve the detachment of the 17th Bengal Infantry now stationed there. A party, with 400 Gurkhas, two mountain guns, bound for the same destination, leave for Chittagong, on the 4th proximo.

## AFFAIRS AT GILGIT.

In consequence of the disturbed and threatening outlook on the border 250 rifles, two guns, and about one hundred men of the Hunza Levy, just despatched towards the frontier force, have started from Gilgit on the 16th instant, under the command of Major Daniell, of the Guides, and will be joined by Colonel Durand before he reaches the border. The Hunza Levies are spoken of as splendid men, having done a march of sixty miles in thirty hours.

## THE COMING CONGRESS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, Nov. 20.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of the Cantonment and City was held in the evening at the Town Hall, Heerabag, to appoint delegates for the coming National Congress, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Nulkar. Eighty-five delegates were nominated.

SATARA, Nov. 20.

At a meeting held under the auspices of the District Congress Committee this evening, in the General Library, delegates to the Allahabad Congress were elected, and subjects, including the sending of delegates to London, were discussed. Mr. Apasaheb Apte presided.

NAGPUR, Nov. 20.

At a meeting of the Nagpur residents, held this evening, forty-three delegates were elected to the next Congress. Mr. C. Narayana Swamy Nayadu was in the chair. The hall was overcrowded. The meeting dispersed with cheers to her Majesty the Queen, Mr. Hume, and Mr. MacDonald.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18.

t The Anchor Line steamer Asia left here for Bombay his morning.

The City Line steamer City of Venice left here for Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

TRINCOMALEE, Nov. 20.

H. M. S. Brisk from Colombo arrived.

COLOMBO, Nov. 20.

The mail steamer Malwa from Bombay arrived.

H. M. S. Himalaya from China arrived.

The mail steamer Bombay, from China, arrived yesterday.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollers | 4 |

The Manchester Market has been strong.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2¾ per cent. Consols | 97⅞ |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 99¼ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 108¼ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper, 1854-55 | 65 7-16 |
| Bar Silver | 38 7-8 |

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total week's sales of Cotton | 91,000 bales. |
| „ „ „ Surats | 4,000 „ |
| „ „ Imports of Cotton | 123,000 „ |
| „ „ Stock of Cotton | 1,630,000 „ |
| „ „ Stock of Cotton in London | 11,000 „ |

## THE HYDERABAD SCANDAL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 20.

The Pamphlet Case was resumed on Saturday morning, when Nawab Mehdi Hassan was again put in the witness-box and subjected to a long cross-examination by Mr. Eardley Norton. Mr. Nawab Mehdi Hassan denied that he ever knew, directly or indirectly, about the letter of Mr. Mortimer Durand. In the course of the examination as to Mr. Nawab Mehdi Hassan's source of revenue, complainant admitted that he had borrowed twenty-five thousand rupees from the Court of Wards. He got it through Sir Asman Jah before the case commenced. He did not take the money first and then apply for sanction, and he never asked the Minister to take money from the Court of Wards, of which he (witness) was the director. When he was in office, he had repaid five thousand rupees, and his salary was, under the circumstances, partly attached for repayment of the loan.

Mr. Forbes objected to this line of cross-examination, as it was irrelevant.

Mr. Norton replied that his object was to show that Nawab Mehdi Hassan's statement that he had lent his cousin six thousand rupeees was false, and the receipt was a forgery. It was done for the purpose of accounting for the money, which Mr. Norton alleged, had been used in bribing witnesses.

Mr. Forbes maintained that Mr. Norton had a right to prove that, but not to inquire into the source of Nawab Mehdi Hassan's revenue whether the money was misappropriated from the Court of Wards or not.

Mr. Norton then remarked that if he could show that Nawab Mehdi Hassan misappropriated the Government funds, it would be sufficient to prove that Nawab Mehdi Hassan had not shred the veracity left.

His Worship allowed the line of cross-examination.

In the further cross-examination, Nawab Mehdi Hassan admitted that he had offered to withdraw the prosecution, if he was allowed to resign his office as Home Secretary, and Mitra apologised. He denied having bribed the Lucknow witnesses, but said that he had heard that Mr. Norton paid five hundred rupees to one man for his evidence. He admitted of being in correspondence with Mr. Seymour Keay, and having sent him all depositions taken by the Lucknow commission. He swore, however, that he did not ask Mr. Keay to terrify either the Government or the Resident so as to get the case stopped. He only asked him to keep quiet. Mr. Seymour Keay was not under pecuniary obligation to him.

Nawab Mehdi Hassan's pleader, Mr. Forbes, has retired from the case, and Mr. Rudra, barrister-at-law, has taken up the brief.

The Court then adjourned until Monday.

## MARRIAGE OF H. H. THE NIZAM'S SISTER.

Sir Imam Jung, eldest son of Sir Khoorshed Jah, K.C.I.E., married the eldest sister of the H. H. the Nizam, at Chow Malla palace, this morning.

## THE NIZAM'S POLO TOURNAMENT CUP.

The final tie for the Nizam's Polo Tournament Cup was played off, on Saturday morning, on the parade-ground, at Secunderabad, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The teams were the 21st Hussars and the Vicar-ul-Umrah Paigah. The Hussars were much out-matched, and the game resulted in a win for the Paigah team. The score was—four goals to love.

## THE HYDERABAD RACES.

There was a large attendance on the third day at Mulluckpett, but the sport was not so good as that of the former days. Mite's, Turkish Flag's, and Myall King's races being certainties, the betting prices were unfavourable to backers.

The FAKHR-UL-MOOLK PLATE.—Distance—one mile. Four ran.

| | |
|---|---|
| Senora | 1 |
| Magistrate | 2 |

This was an easy win for the favorite.

Betting: 3 to 1 on Senora and Magistrate.

The CLUB CUP.—Distance, one mile. Six ran.

| | |
|---|---|
| Turkish Flag | 1 |
| Venture | 2 |
| Tenebruese | 3 |

The race lay between the favorite and Venture, the difference in weight was two pounds in favour of Venture. Getting away to a good start Turkish Flag and Venture led well until getting to the home straight. Venture, for a quarter of a mile showed the way within ropes. They were on even terms, but Venture had done his best, whilst Turkish Flag was well in hand. A good race was won by a neck.

Betting: 4 to 1 on Turkish Flag and Venture; 2 to 1 on Tenebruese; and 10 to 1 on Dwarf.

The CHAMPION RACE.—Distance, three-quarters of a mile. Six started.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mite | 1 |
| Zouave | 2 |

Mite came in with the greatest of ease.

Betting: 5 to 2 on Mite; and 3 to 1 against Zouave.

The HYDERABAD GOLD CUP.—Distance, 2 miles. Six started.

| | |
|---|---|
| Myall King | 1 |
| Myasma | dead heat. |
| Monk | |

The favorite won by one length after a pretty race.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Myall King; and 3 to 1 against Myasama and Monk.

The MULLUCKPETT CUP.—Distance, 5 furlongs. Eight ran.

| | |
|---|---|
| Collector | 1 |
| How's That | 2 |
| Young Bulbul | 3 |

Nineteen false starts were made, but a good race ensued, Collector winning easily.

Betting: 3 to 1 against Collector and How's That; and 4 to 1 against Young Bulbul.

The fourth day's racing will take place on Monday; and an extra day's racing on Wednesday.

## THE CALCUTTA SWINDLING CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

Yesterday, George Knowles, late manager of Thomas Cook and Son, was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of criminal misappropriation of a sum of about Rs. 12,000. A few witnesses were examined, who deposed to the facts already reported, namely, that Knowles had drawn various sums of money without authority against the commission which would be due to him in 1893, and that he had endeavoured to hide the fact by making cross-entries in the cash-book; that he had paid back a certain portion, and left an I. O. U. for the balance, so that the day he left India on leave, the cash, with vouchers, was exactly correct. The magistrate remanded the accused to jail, refusing an application for bail, saying that the offence was nonbailable; but that he could exercise discretion and give bail if he had any doubt as to the success of the prosecution, but as there was a fact of these cross-entries, he could not allow bail, though the accused would be allowed fullest opportunities to see the books of the firm, and every facility would be afforded him to work up his defence. Several well-known gentlemen in the Court were ready to stand security for the accused if bail was allowed. Knowles will be brought up again on Monday, and the case will probably go to the next Sessions at the end of the month, as the magistrate has already intimated his intention not to deal with it himself.

## A DIVORCE CASE.

Yesterday a plaint was filed at the High Court, in which the wife of Mr. Pat Doyle, C.E., editor, *Indian Engineering*, seeks a judicial separation from her husband on the grounds of cruelty and adultery. The respondent has on several occasions been bound down by the Presidency Magistrate to keep peace.

## GISBORNE AND CO. *vs.* THE CHARTERED BANK.

Judgment was delivered yesterday in the matter of Messrs. Gisborne and Co. *vs.* the Chartered Bank; the High Court annulling adjudication ordered the Bank to pay the costs of the proceedings.

## LORD LANSDOWNE OUT SHOOTING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

H. E. the Viceroy went shooting for sambur, but was unsuccessful; he was later on more successful at elephant shooting, having severely wounded a tusker.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

MR. BALFOUR'S Manchester speech on bimetallism is attacked right and left by the monometallists who do not at all like the idea of the most prominent statesman in England after the two great chiefs taking such a leading part in the controversy. The advocate of *laissez faire* will be still more dissatisfied if it turns out true that the ex-Chief Secretary intends, while his party remains in opposition, to do all he can by personal exertion to maintain not only the union of the British Isles, but to bring about a union between the two precious metals. The *Economist* jeers at the double standard men on account of Mr. Balfour's intimation that he is by no means a recent convert. According to the writer in the *Economist* bimetallists claimed after the report of the Gold and Silver Commission was issued that they had succeeded in winning the right honourable gentleman over to their side simply by the strength of their arguments. Assuming that they did make these boasts, the point is not of vital importance. I should have thought that if either set of combatants had reason to lament the "interesting little bit of personal history" it would be those who were inclined to attribute his devotion to bimetallism to a more vulgar and selfish motive. There is more force in the charge of inconsistency that the *Economist* brings against Mr. Balfour. His "expressions of concern as to the future prosperity of India, should this country refuse to adopt a double standard, did not harmonise with his previous assertion that the existing system works to the advantage of India by enabling her manufacturers to enter into successful competition with those of this country." This is a fair thrust, and I have heard bimetallists regret that Mr. Balfour, apparently without much thought, gave his consent to the questionable views put forward by Mr. Bath to account for the capture by India of the yarn markets of the Far East. The *Economist* challenges Mr. Balfour's contention that the possibility of bimetallism has been indubitably proved by the experience of the Latin Union and objects to his assertion that even monometallists admit that gold has appreciated no less than from 30 to 35 per cent. during the past fifteen or sixteen years. It is admitted that there has been an average fall of that amount in the gold prices of commodities—the matter is of course beyond dispute—but Mr. Balfour is told that as a member of the Royal Commission he should know better than most men that instead of monometallists accepting this as the result of an appreciation of gold they maintain that for the most part it is due to other causes." It is a common thing in political warfare, and especially in what I may call the Battle of the Coins, for one disputant to express surprise that his opinion is so blind to the plain teaching of experience. The *Statist* in a somewhat superior manner hurls this favourite missile at Mr. Balfour who is informed that like the Bourbons he is incapable of learning anything from the teaching of events. Mr. J. Barr Robertson has done a service in calling attention in the columns of the *St. James's Gazette* to what the exact finding of the Commission really was as to bimetallism. His desire is to disperse the popular impression that six of the commissioners were in favour of bimetallism and six against. The twelve commissioners, he points out, unanimously found that the steadiness of the ratio between gold and silver during the 200 years ending in 1873 was due to the dual legal tender, and that the ratio ceased to exist when France closed its mint to the silver of private owners. Six commissioners were in favour of opening negotiations with the leading foreign Governments, having in view the immediate adoption of bimetallism. The remainder, including Sir John Lubbock, were "in favour of the other leading Governments adopting bimetallism; but they declined to recommend this country to adopt it. They recommended, however, if the other Governments should agree that India should in every possible way facilitate its adoption, and with that object in view they recommended that the Bank of England should hold one-fifth of its specie in silver as permitted by the Bank Charter Act." Sir John Lubbock complains that Mr. Barr Robertson has omitted to observe that Mr. Birch and he differed from their colleagues as to the power of Governments to fix a ratio between gold and silver. "Nor, I believe," he adds, "did they, or at any rate, all of them intend to commit themselves so decidedly on the subject as he supposes; but on that ground of course, it is not for me to speak." Mr. Barr Robertson knows how to defend himself, and I have no doubt we shall see an effective reply to Sir John Lubbock as to the joint memorandum referred to. Some bi-metallists suggest that it was drawn up as an after-thought in order to appease Sir John's city friends who might think that in his previous remarks he had gone too far in the bimetallic direction.

Mr. Thomas Hankey, a prominent "mono" has challenged Mr. Balfour to name any interest in this country, either of manufacturer or of consumer, which has been injuriously affected by the fall in the price of silver. Mr. Balfour hitherto has taken no notice of the challenge, but Sir W. H. Houldsworth refers Mr. Hankey to Part II. of the Final Report of the Royal Commission. The quiet manner in which this rebuff is administered might be commended to the notice of those controversialists of both sides who seem to prefer vituperation to argument. Mr. Chaplin with the courage for which he is famous beards the lion in his den. He boldly replies to the leading article in the *Times* on Mr. Balfour's speech, and is this morning taken to task by a "big-type" correspondent who under the convenient shield of anonymity laughs at Mr. Chaplin's controversial method. The writer who signs himself "Hard Money" scouts the idea that a stable ratio could be established or rather maintained among all the nation of the earth. What the effect of an international agreement would be in our ideal common-wealth of nations in which there would be no jealousy between the contracting Powers and no desire to amass gold rather than silver for warlike or other purposes he thinks it is unnecessary to ignore. He contends that in existing circumstances there is an immense balance of probability on the side of the disruption of such an agreement through the ambition or alarm of some Power, "with the result fully recognised by the commissioners' report that after all the disturbance of such a change there would be a disastrous reaction to the present inequality or a greater one." "Hard money" is probably one of those city magnates who are doubtless astonished at the perversity of some people—a growing number I believe—who do not accept the opinion of Lombard Street as infallible. Here for instance is the Bimetallic Committee of a great orgnization—the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture—expressing its belief in the practicability of an international agreement. The Committee are rather alarmed at the proposal to close the Indian mints, declaring that if this policy be adopted the effect on our agricultural industry would be disastrous in still further reducing the price of wheat and of every product on which the British farmer depended. In marked contrast to the general tone with which the cry from India is treated by the London bankers are the views expressed by Mr. Thomas Salt, the new President of the Institute of Bankers, in the "inaugural" address he delivered on Wednesday. Early next month a paper on "A Gold Standard for India" is to be read before the Institute, and Mr. Salt hopes that some useful light will then be thrown on a problem that greatly needs a speedy and satisfactory solution. As to the silver question generally he does not bid us rest and be thankful, but admits that it earnestly demands some reasonable adjustment and settlement. The British Empire, he pointed out, acknowledged in some parts a gold standard, and in others a silver standard, and it appeared to be almost a truism to say that these two standards, if they were both to be preserved, should be brought into harmony. Mr. Salt confesses the general inconvenience and injury caused by the existing system or rather want of system. He at all events does not hesitate to say that it is the duty of Government to find a remedy for the difficulty. In connection with the somewhat slipshod manner in which the Indian section of "The Imperial Institute Year Book," Sir Charles Lawson appositely refutes the singular statement on page 361 that "the practice of hoarding the precious metals is gradually dying out." He shows that instead of this being the case the practice is steadily on the increase, and constitutes as, he says, one of the most formidable factors of the great monetary problem. The study of currency questions does not always induce to modesty. An obscure person who recently published a pamphlet, of the existence of which not one person in a thousand has heard or will hear is, I am told, going about boasting that it is owing to his brilliant literary achievement that Lord Kimberley appointed the Herschell Committee! That committee by the way has met once this week, and examined two more witnesses, Mr. James Thorburn, of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., and Mr. Charles Gairdner, of the Union Bank of Scotland. Lord Herschell and his colleagues are apparently not overworking themselves.

With the approach of the Lord Mayor's Banquet public interest in politics generally begins to revive in anticipation of more or less important declarations by the Prime Minister for the time being. This year the civic feast promises to resemble the play of Hamlet minus the Prince of Denmark. Mr. Gladstone although he is up in town attending Cabinet Councils is not to be there. His excuse that his "excellent friend and physician" Sir Andrew Clark is the obstacle excites a smile, when it is remembered that this medical despotism is not exercised on occasions of a character more onerous to the Premier. Lord Rosebery whose reluctance to be the guest of a body whose doom he has foretold may be understood has also declined the municipal invitation on account of a previous engagement. Sir William Harcourt and Mr. John Morley apparently give no reasons for their unwillingness or inability to honour the city with their company. The fact that the four leading members of the Cabinet have all with one accord sent their apologies has afforded the opposition press with an excellent opportunity of making party capital at the expense of the Ministry. In consequence of the criticism and sneers of the Unionist journals Mr. Gladstone has published his "autograph letter" to Alderman Knill, and on Lord Rosebery's behalf it is explained that he is to be one of the guests at the Prince of Wales's dinner party! Mr. Gladstone's communication to the Lord Mayor-elect concludes with congratulations on "the spirit and success with which you are reported to have sustained in the discussions preceding your election, the principles of religious freedom." The *Standard* not without justification makes some caustic comments on this portion of the Downing Street missive, and certainly it does smack of insincerity. While rumours are afloat that Uganda is not the only topic about which the Cabinet do not see eye to eye and tooth to tooth the Opposition are even thus early in the recess displaying a certain amount of vigour in their attacks on the Ministry.

The renewed opposition that is being shown to Mr. Asquith's surrender as it is called the forces of misrule and disorder is probably in no small measure due to the growth of the unemployed agitation at the East End. In addition to marching about the streets, headed by Mr. Keir-Hardie, M.P., Mr. Shaw Maxwell, a Socialist journalist, like Mr. Shaw Hardie from Scotland, and Mr. Frank Smith, the ex-Commissioner of the Salvation Army—a nice trio!—the crowd has taken to visiting all and sundry. They have interviewed Dr. Parker of the City Temple; they have called upon the new Archbishop of Westminster who in these matters is more level-headed than his illustrious predecessor, Cardinal Manning; and yesterday they were at Whitehall seeing Mr. Fowler, the President of the Local Government Board. That there is suffering among the poor of London is only too evident, but it is a pity that the people who demonstrate, some of them for pay, should lessen the flow of sympathy towards the distressed by their exaggeration and violence. Mr. Fowler mentioned one fact of interest. He pointed out that with a population 9½ millions in excess of what it was in 1862 the number of paupers in England and Wales is less now by 300,000 than at the former date. Archbishop Vaughan declares and all honest persons who are acquainted with the matter will agree with him that there are thousands of idle loafers posing as unemployed, who if they can get relief on easy terms will never dream of exerting themselves. This description would, without much modification being required, apply with equal force to some of the organisers and patrons of unemployed demonstrations. In connection with Trafalgar Square a suggestion has been made from time to time that the forest site in Europe should be laid out as a public garden.

The appalling disaster to the Anchor Line steamer has excited profound regret throughout the country, and much sympathy is felt with the relatives of the ill-fated passengers.

The Earl of Kimberley as Secretary of State for India has consented to receive next Thursday a deputation from the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade. People are rather curious to know what line his lordship will take. Personally he is believed to have little sympathy with the extreme demands of the Anti-Opiumists, but the support given to the movement by the Liberal party when in opposition, places him in an ackward position, and he must be careful not to give offence to an influential, if narrow-minded, section of Mr. Gladstone's followers. The memorial to be presented to him begins by calling attention to the House of Commons' Vote of April 10, 1891, and proceeds to declare that as the new House contains, it is believed, at least as large a majority of members opposed to the continuance of the trade, there is not the "slightest probability" of a reversal of the decision arrived at in the last Parliament. I am not so sure of that. Since Sir Joseph Pease's motion was carried the public have had opportunities of hearing what can be said on the other side, and it is possible that upon reconsideration some of those who so inconsiderately tried to compel the Indian authorities to abandon their opium revenue might on another occasion go into the other lobby. Naturally the memorialists make much of Mr. Gladstone's unfortunate remarks in his recent Midlothian campaign. After referring to the early history of the trade and to the "Disgraceful wars" waged by England against China the Prime Minister went on to say:—"There is still the growth of opium in India. There is still a considerable revenue, though not nearly what it was connected with it, and there is considerable desire, I believe in this country, to get rid of that connection altogether. I, gentlemen, can only say this, that subject to the obligations of good faith I shall be most delighted to see and even if I can to forward any measure within the bounds of reason for limiting that connection and bringing it if it can be done altogether to an end." Accepting these characteristically qualified but mischievous utterances as representing the views of the present Cabinet, the memorialists submit to Lord Kimberley's suggestions as to the mode in which they think effect may be given to them and to the resolution of the House of Commons. It is urged upon his lordship that the Indian Government should be instructed still further to reduce the area of poppy cultivation for the coming season, so as to limit the production of opium to that which medical use requires, and at once to stop the opium sale at Calcutta. As regards Malwa opium, it is submitted that the wide extension of poppy cultivation in the Native States is due to the policy of the British Government itself. The memorialists recommend that the arrangements now existing between the Indian Government and the Native States should be revised, "in order that the restriction of the culture to medical requirements may be effected by mutual prohibition enforced alike in British India and in the Malwa State." With respect to the excise system, so far as it affects opium and other narcotic drugs, it is asked that principles long recognised in the legislation of the United Kingdom be applied for the protection of our fellow-subjects in India. Special reference is made to the case of Burma and to that of the Punjab, but the memorialists regard the immediate stoppage of the monthly auction sale at Calcutta as the most important and pressing of the measures advocated. Sir David Barbour will doubtless hardly agree with the cheerful statement that the total cessation of these sales could not fail to have the happiest results. Having quoted for Lord Kimberley's edification the views of two missionaries in China, the memorialists conclude with the following pious wish:—"We can desire no greater honour for your lordship and for the Government of which you are a member than that you may be the instrument in the Divine hands of bringing about so blessed a consummation." The signatures include Sir Joseph Pease, General Sir A Cotton, R. E., Mr. Donald Matheson, Professor James Legge, Brigade-Surgeon Robert Pringle, and Dr. J. G. Alexander, the secretary of the Society.

## FASHIONABLE WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

THE Cathedral looked very bright on Saturday, decorated as it was with rows of plants up the aisle, and beautiful white flowers on the altar, and filled with an assemblage of the beauty and fashion of Bombay, who had come together to witness the marriage of Miss Lucy M. Jervis, daughter of Major-General J. G. Jervis, late Royal Engineers, to Colonel Pelham Maitland, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

The bride looked very sweet as she walked up the aisle, and her gown of duchesse satin became her right well. Her bridesmaids, Miss Black, Miss Effie Langley, and Miss Emie Lang (a little girl of four), were most becomingly dressed, and wore 1892 bangles, the gifts of the bridegroom. The Venerable Archdeacon Goldwyer-Lewis officiated, and Mr. Seymour Dove, in the absence of Mr. Mant, who was unfortunately indisposed, played the Wedding March and the other choral parts of the service on the organ in his best style.

After the wedding there was a reception at the house of General and Mrs. Budgen, in Marine Lines, where the usual toasts were proposed and replied to, Major Uppings being particularly happy in the remarks he made on behalf of the bridesmaids, a duty which fell to his lot as best man. The bride and bridegroom started on their honeymoon tour early in the afternoon. The bride's travelling dress was very much admired, being of biscuit-coloured crepon with ridu velvet trimmings. On account of a recent death in the bride's family the wedding party was very small, and among the invited guests were H. E. Lord Harris, H. E. Sir George Greaves, Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. Benn, Colonel and Mrs. Wilson, Colonel and Mrs. Bisset, the Ven. Archdeacon and Mrs. Goldwyer-Lewis, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Beaufort, Dr. Banks, Captain F. Beale, Major Sawyer, Captain, Mrs., and Miss Smith, Captain S. G. Smith, Major Leathem, Mr. Marshall Reid, Colonel and Mrs. Stopford, Captain and Mrs. Jellett, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lang, Dr. and Miss Langley, Mr. Windham, Captain Porter, Captain Prior, Mr. Arundel, Captain and Mrs. Swann, Mr. and Mrs. Prevost, Colonel and Mrs. Symons, Mr. and Mrs. Scannell, Mr. and Mrs. Acworth, Mr. Gill, Mr. Westall, Mr. Reddie, Colonel Rhodes, Hon. Mr. Justice and Miss Parsons, Colonel, Mrs., and Miss Pearse, Major and Mrs. Blomfield, Colonel and Mrs. Currie, Mrs. Chitty, Colonel and Mrs. Hilliard, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Hogg, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Birdwood, Miss Thompson, Captain Benson, Colonel Cunningham, Captain and Mrs. Hayman, Mr. and Mrs. Burke, Captain and Mrs. Von Donop, Colonel and Mrs. Forjett, Colonel Scott, Colonel and Mrs. Westmacott, Brigadier-General Gatacre, Mr. and Mrs. Glazebrooke, Major Nicholetts, Mr. L. P. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Rivet-Carnac, Mr. Monk, and Colonel Leach.

## COLONEL WILLIAM MERRIMAN, C. I. E.

IN taking his departure from Bombay by Saturday's English mail steamer Himalaya, Colonel W. Merriman, R.E., C.I.E., bade good-bye to his numerous friends; for although he proceeded on seven months' furlough, it is believed that he will retire on pension at the end of the period, in the full vigour of manhood, for he is only fifty-four years of age, having been born in April, 1838. He joined the service at Chatham, in December, 1856, and on arriving in this country in February, 1859, joined the Sappers and Miners at Poona. He has had sick leave to Europe from January, 1860, to May, 1861, and having served under the Home Government in June and July, 1862, returned to India in November of that year, when he was appointed Special Assistant Engineer, Harbour Defences, at Bombay. In October, 1863, he was transferred as Assistant Engineer to Sholapore, where he acted as Executive Engineer in the following year. Colonel Merriman acted as Under-Secretary to the Bombay Government in the early part of the following year, and a year later was promoted to the office of acting Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways. He then proceeded to Europe on medical certificate, and served under the Home Government from 1866 to March 1882. In the latter month, on his return to India, he was appointed first grade Executive Engineer, and was placed in charge of the office of Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, and of Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, in addition to his own duties. Having risen to the rank of Colonel in July, 1885, he performed the duties of Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, in November and December, 1885. He had another furlough to Europe from May, 1887, to February, 1888. On his return to this country in the latter month, Colonel Merriman was appointed Superintendent Engineer West of India Coast Defences. In May, 1890, he was appointed Chief Engineer *pro tem.*, and has had the honour of a Companion of the Indian Empire bestowed upon him in recognition of his valuable services. In September, 1890, his services were placed at the disposal of the Military Works Branch. As Superintendent Engineer, West of India Coast Defences, Colonel Merriman's services have been of great value in the construction of the special defence works which have been carried out in Bombay and Kurrachee. He took a prominent part in turf matters, and was for some years a steward of the West of India Turf Club. He was an officer qualified as instructor in Army Signalling at Chatham. Colonel Merriman had also seen active service in the Transvaal Campaign in the South African War of 1881. He has the best wishes of his Indian friends for a long and useful life at home.

## ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. S. S. CLYDE.

THE extra P. and O. s.s. Clyde, Commander J. L. Parfit, R.N.R., which sailed from London on the 28th of October, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 10 a.m., yesterday morning, and was immediately piloted into the Prince's Dock. Favourable weather was experienced throughout the passage. The disembarkation of the passengers and their luggage gave entire satisfaction. There was not the slightest confusion under the police supervision, directed by Superintendent Ingram, who undertook the precaution of keeping the customary rush of coolies and hotel touts outside a barrier near the steamer's berth. The baggage was landed and located in the shed in alphabetical order. This novel introduction, which is in vogue in the docks at Southampton, was the work of Mr. Hand, Dock Superintendent, who had every reason to be satisfied with the method. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs E C Ozanne, and two infants
Miss A P Fowler
Mr G Richards
Mr J H Heap
Mr H M Willmott
Mr G H Shearfield
Mr H C Robertson
Mr G Laurie
Mr C W Johnson
Mr E G Gahagan
Mr and Mrs J C Norman
Rev and Mrs Robinson and five children
Rev Chew
Mrs Kelly
Miss Morris
Miss Wherry
Miss Templin
Rev J H Hyde
Mr and Mrs Knight
Miss Lister
Capt Raddach
Mr J J Joicey
Mr C C Harvey
Mr Hickey
Mr T Hext
Mr and Mrs J J Wilson
Miss Stewart
Rev and Mrs Forman and infant
Mr Mountford
Mr G F Berrill
Mr Weitbrecht
Miss Pash
Mr Bedford
Mr and Mrs Palmer
Miss Crittall
Mrs Thorburn and child
Mr T G Glover
Miss Vincent
Miss Gamby
Mr Pratt
Miss Tumbale
Miss Duncan
Miss Hodgins
Miss Calder
Mr Boon
Mr H E Urquhart
Mr Summers
Miss Hoge
Miss de la Combe
Mr H G Herron
Miss Foote
Mr and Mrs Lee Pogson and infant
Capt and Mrs Oldfield
Mrs Wilson and three children
Mr and Mrs Putman
2 Miss Putman
Mr R H Hayard
Mr W Hayard

FROM MARSEILLES.

Mr and Mrs R W Maxwell and two children.
Mr F Gaddam
Col, Mrs and Miss Barr
Mr A B Patterson
Mrs Patterson
Two Misses Patterson
Mr and Mrs F B Bryant and two children
Mr and Mrs Kennedy
Miss Cunliffe
Mr Pope
Maj P Henderson
Mr W A Fraser
Mr and Miss E C Morgan
Miss and Mrs E C Johnson
Miss Tatton
Mr and Mrs W C Aldam
Mr C Cheetham
Capt and Mrs H C Roberts
Mr and Mrs Reynolds
Mr Hills
Mr P J White
Mr and Mrs Maynard
Mr Sanders
Mr and Miss Hudson
Mrs and Miss Cowley
Two Misses Dey
Rev and Mr Janvier and infant
Mr Hartwig
Mr Nutter
Capt Butterworth
Mr C W Shaw
Miss Forman
Mr L P Pugh
Miss Goldney
Mr J Petrie
Mr K G Mowbray, M P
Mr Jourdain
Mr and Mrs E C Twidale
Lt des Voeux
Mr G H A Twidale
Mr Peacock
Mr Unwin
Mr E Crane
Mr S Wilkinson
Mr Fasken
Mr Sidey
Mr C H Gerrard
Master Brennard
Col and Mrs Goughl
Mr C J Groom
Mr H Kirby
Mr P J Corbett
Mr L O Smith
Mr and Mrs Clerk
Mrs Spring Branson
Miss Hayne
Capt Bishop

FROM GIBRALTAR—Mr Walton

## THE WRECK OF THE ROUMANIA.

### TERRIBLE SCENES.

### SURVIVORS' NARRATIVES.

THE later particulars of the loss of the Anchor Liner Roumania confirm the first report as to the magnitude of the disaster. The vessel was totally wrecked, and of the 120 persons on board nine only were saved. As to the cause of the disaster, it appears that the vessel was driven out of her course by the tremendous gale raging on the Portuguese coast, and struck on the rocks near Peniche during a fog about eleven o'clock on Thursday night. The force of the shock was so great that the vessel split amidships and sank in a few minutes. The scene that ensued was one of dire confusion. The men who composed the crew and the passengers were utterly helpless and no boats could be got out. The nine survivors were injured in the struggle with the wreckage and the waves that cast them ashore.

The officers of the ship, who were all on duty on th bridge, were among the first to perish. They were carried away by the resistless fury of the waves before anything could be done to secure the safety of those on board. The immediate result was confusion of the wildest description. The lascars, of whom the crew was mainly composed, appear to have entirely lost their heads. Whether or not escape by means of the boats was possible, had the attempt been made in a methodical manner, I am unable to say, and all the information I have succeeded in obtaining in regard to this point is that the ship's boats were filled with water and washed away, almost immediately, one after the other. Some little time elapsed before the passengers realized the full extent of their danger; and even then many were too ill to make any effort to save themselves. Those who rushed on deck, seeing the boats gone, endeavoured to reach the bridge, hoping that they would there be beyond reach of the waves; but they were all washed overboard. The remainder, it is believed, were drowned in their cabins.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.

Captain Hamilton made a heroic effort to save his wife, and when they were carried overboard succeeded in supporting her for some time, but his strength failing she was torn from his grasp. He then lost consciousnes altogether, and it was in a terribly bruised and utterly exhausted condition that he was some time afterwards cast up on the beach. Lieutenant Rooke had a similarly miraculous escape. Like Captain Hamilton, and, indeed, all of the handful of survivors, he was badly cut and bruised by being dashed against the rocks, and his leg was so much hurt that he is hardly able to walk. It was in wagons drawn by oxen that the saved were conveyed over part of the rough road which lies between Peniche, and the spot on the coast where the wreck occurred, these vehicles having been sent out to meet the party of rescuers who had gone on in advance. On arriving at Penicte, Captain Hamilton and Lieutenant Rooke were taken to a hotel. The latter immediately telegraphed to his relatives in England announcing his escape. The Portuguese Minister for the Colonies telegraphed to the authorities, placing the military hospital entirely at the disposal of the two British officers, and giving instructions that they should be treated with all the consideration due to their rank. Captain Hamilton and Lieutenant Rooke remain, however, at the hotel.

THE SEARCH FOR THE DEAD.

Wiring on the 31st ult. a correspondent said:—The vessel is rapidly going to pieces. Hardly any of her hull is now visible above water. The masts have gone, and a considerable portion of the cargo has been washed out of her hold. The shore is guarded by soldiers and coastguardmen, and the search for the dead is being continued all along the coast. Most of the bodies when recovered are quite naked. At Foz de Caldas the correspondent saw the remains of there Englishwomen, one Indian female servant, and three children. On the hand of one of the deceased, who is supposed to be Mrs. Hamilton, were two diamond rings. Captain Hamilton and Lieutenant Rooke were most anxious to go to Foz de Caldas to identify the dead; but in their exhausted and highly nervous condition they were quite unfit to undergo so trying an ordeal. Parties with carts drawn by mules and donkeys have been sent along the coast to search for wreckage and recover the dead.

LISBON, OCT. 29, Evening.—Several bodies were washed ashore, one or two being naked and others clad only in their night-dresses. As the inhabitants of theadjacent villages are well-known pillagers, troops have been despatched to prevent abuses. The graves will all be numbered, and everything possible will be done to assit friends in their sad task of identifying the dead. In addition, all articles of apparel and personal adornment will be carefully preserved and correspondingly numbered. The first news of the wreck was brought to Peniche by some fishermen, the villagers apparently not troubling themselves to announce the catastrophe.

The cause of the disaster is said to be a disturbing magnetic influence acting on the ship's compass. The vessel was cast on the rocks near the shore, and so fierce was the gale that almost immediately she commenced to break up. The horror of the passengers on realising that nothing could be done to save them was intense. All were soon washed overboard by the fury of the waves, and only Captain Hamilton, Lieutenant Rooke, and seven lascars succeeded in reaching the shore. The Commander, Captain W. S. Young, and the pilot were drowned at their posts. The survivors have been taken to the hospital at Peniche. The villagers congregated on the shore, and three, in an endeavour to seize some floating wreckage, were swept from their feet and drowned.

NOT A LIFE BOAT TO BE FOUND.

A *Standard* telegram, dated Lisbon, October 30, says: According to the latest information received here the steamship Roumania struck on a rock at eleven o'clock on Thursday night, and lay at the mercy of the gale 50 yards from shore, almost opposite the small fishing village of Gronho, which lies between the town of Peniche and the mouth of the River Arelho. It is almost impossible to depict the scene of desolation where the disaster occurred, the only inhabitants of the bleak and deserted coast being poor fisher-folk, whose reputation, according to all accounts, is none of the best, although, with one or two exceptions, they cannot in this instance be said to have lived up to it. It is supposed that the Roumania was driven out of her course by the storm, and having lost her bearings, was driven hard on the rock of Gronho. The coast at this point abounds in shallows. The fact that Thursday night was pitch dark added to the distruction of those on board. The gale was at its height when she grounded, and so terrific was the strength of the waves that within an hour of the time of striking she commenced to break up. From the state of the weather, the position of the vessel, and the topography of the coast, the heart-rending scenes on board can well be imagined. The terrific sea which was running swept the vessel from end to end, engulfing all the poor souls who happened to be on deck, and leaving little or no hope of escape for any one. In fact, it is little short of a miracle how even the seven survivors managed to reach the shore. Up to the present nothing definite can be determined as to the actual cause of the wreck. The survivours state they consider that if proper life-saving apparatus had been available many of those who perished might have been saved. According to an account which has reached here not a single life-belt could be found, but it is more than probable that all such apparatus was lost as the vessel struck. The survivers, of course, have lost everything, But the British Consul has sent instructions to supply them with all neccessaries. They are anxious to be returned to England, and speak highly of the kindness and attention which are being shown them by the Portuguese populacee, especially by the officers in the Peniche garrison, who as companions-in-arms are outvieing each other in bestowing attentions and care on the two British officers saved.

Quantities of merchandise have been washed ashore. Twelve bodies, including those of women and children, have been recovered, but this is probably below the actual number, as others are said to have found along the coast.

The Government, at the instance of the British Minister, has telegraphed instructions along the coast to keep a sharp look-out for any bodies which may be washed ashore, and to ensure a decent burial.

A Reuter's telegram, dated Peniche, Oct. 30, 5 p.m., says:

The coast near the spot where the wreck took place is littered with wreckage and portions of the cargo heaped together at various points in a confused mass. It is believed that among this *debris* are many human bodies. The wreckage is already partially covered up by the sand. It is reported that Lieutenant Rooke has identified the remains of Mrs. Keily, Lady Johnson, Miss Dunlop, a nurse, a negro and a negress, and also four other persons. Mrs. Hamilton's body has not yet been recovered. Captain Hamilton, who is in a state of great distress, will remain here for the present. The cargo and other wreckage, which have been washed ashore, are being carefully guarded by the coast-guards.

Peniche, Wednesday (Nov. 2).—The Bishop of Gibraltar, Canon Pope, and Lieutenant Rooke left here to-day for Lisbon. The seven lascars are now almost well, having sustained merely slight bruises and cuts. No more bodies have been washed ashore to-day. The body found yesterday will be buried to-morrow.

Lisbon, Wednesday.—The Minister of Marine to-day received the following despatch from the captain of the port of San Martinho, near Peniche:—"The reports circulated as to the spoliation of the bodies cast up from the wreck of the Roumania are entirely false. All the jewels found on the bodies are at present in the keeping of the Administrative authorities of Caldas da Rainha. Before the arrival of the soldiers some thefts of merchandise were committed. An inquiry has been instituted with the object of punishing the culprits."

The Minister of the Interior has ordered the Administrative authorities to exercise a rigorous supervision on the coast on which the Roumania was wrecked, and the punishment of any subordinate official who fails in the discharge of his duty. The civil Governor of Leiria returned to that place to-day after visiting Obidos. Mr. Sandford and his niece, a gentleman named Phelps, and two other gentlemen arrived here to-day by the Sud Express. They will proceed immediately for Peniche.

LIEUTENANT ROOKE'S NARRATIVE THROUGH DALZIEL'S AGENCY.

Peniche, Thursday, Nov 3.—In the course of a conversation, Lieutenant Rooke, giving his personal experiences, said:—"Since our start we had experienced nothing but strong head winds, accompanied by excessively rainy weather. On Thursday, however, the wind abated, and we all thought we were now in for a good time. On Friday, about one in the morning, the weather was what I may describe as squally. We had all turned into our berths and I was undressing, when suddenly the vessel, which was proceeding in a leisurely fashion, struck. Thinking some accident had occurred in the engineers' department, I put on my dressing-gown and went out to see what was the matter. I found that the ladies had all rushed out of their cabins in a wild state of alarm, eager to learn what had happened. I tried to reassure them by saying that it was in all probability nothing serious, but they remained unconvinced and I was unable to allay their fears. I then hailed the bridge and as no answer was made to me, I went on deck. By this time enormous seas were breaking over us and tons of water were pouring down the companion ladders. I found to my horror that the foot bridge communicating with the hurricane deck was already smashed to pieces by the action of the waves. Descending to the main deck I watched my opportunity, and then by making a sudden rush I succeeded in reaching the hurricane deck.

"Then for one brief moment I saw the captain standing on the bridge clad only in his pyjamas. The next minute he was washed overboard. In a few seconds, as it seemed, the bridge too was washed away. The lascars lay about the deck moaning in their terror. Three English sailors made a desperate attempt to launch the forward boat on the port side, but their efforts were useless and they were compelled to abandon the attempt. From where I stood I could distinctly see that we were close in to the shore, for there was no fog or rain at the time and the night was not particularly dark. As I heard no orders given I resolved to return to the cabins and tell the passengers that I feared all was over with the ill-fated ship, and that each must do his best to reach the shore.

"On my way, however, an enormous wave washed me overboard, and although I am by no means an expert swimmer I soon felt my legs touch the ground, and in a few seconds I was standing on the shore. I must then have fallen asleep, for on coming to myself I could see no trace of the vessel. I went along the beach to try and find some of my comrades in distress, and soon came across a lascar, by whose side I sat down and rested. Afterwards I continued my search and found six more lascars. We all sat down and waited anxiously for the dawn, when we were able to make a complete search. We found Captain Hamilton and a second lascar who had been severely injured. I think the reason of the others not escaping death is that they could find no life-belts. Then, again, they were so knocked about in their cabins—where they were all told to remain by one of the ship's officers—that they had no strength to swim ashore. Another reason was that the ship had heeled over seawards, so that as soon as they were plunged into the water they were probably dashed back again against the vessel's side."

STATEMENTS OF SURVIVORS.

Statements have been made by the survivors of the crew of the Roumania, but they are not of a character to throw light on the cause of the disaster. Reuter's special correspondent at Peniche had a conversation with one of the lascars who are at the Civil Hospital. The man stated that before the vessel actually stranded on Thursday night she more than once grated on the rocks, and had begun to leak. One of the ship's officers, he declares, was conspicuous by his coolness amid all the confusion and excitement that occurred when it was found that the vessel had struck fast upon the reef. He went about among the passengers, exhorting them not to give way to panic, and assuring them that if they would only remain calm they might yet be safely landed. No heed was paid to these admonitions, and the panic, both among the crew and among the passengers became uncontrollable. The lascar further asserted that the captain of the vessel, who was at his post on the bridge, preceiving that the ship was lost and the boats swamped, and abondoning all hope of saving the lives of those on board, threw himself into the sea and was instantly lost to view. The correspondant says he gives this account of the matter with all reserve, because the seaman's assertion that one officer of the ship urged the passengers to remain in their cabins—there being really no ground for alarm—seems hardly consistent either with the terrible nature of the emergency or with the alleged despair of the captain. The statement is, moreover, at variance with another account from one of the man's shipmates, who says that when the vessel struck the captain was in bed. The sailors do not agree either as to the manner in which they escaped nor as to what occurred on board the Roumania after she struck.

THE RECOVERY OF THE DEAD.

The work of recovering and burying the dead is being carried on with all possible despatch. It has already been attended by several very pathetic incidents. Among the numerous articles of personal property that have been picked up amid the wreckage, with which the coast is strewn for many miles, there was found a single page of a photographic album, from which the photograph had disappeared, but upon which the following inscription was still decipherable. "To my daughter, Lilian Burgess, from her affectionate father, John Hay, Edinburgh, 14th October, 1892." Though the fishing population along the coast, who looked upon all wreckage washed ashore as their legitimate booty, are being restrained as far as possible by the military, the authorities have been powerless to prevent several deplorable acts of lawlessness in this direction. It is stated that the body of a negress, which was recovered by the fishermen, was stripped of a belt in which the poor woman had sewn up a quantity of gold and silver coins, while a pair of earrings were taken from her ears. Other cases of equally reprehensible plunder are said to have occurred. It is feared that the high tide which is due on the 4th inst. will carry away all trace of the wreck, especially if it is accompanied by high winds. In that case the further recovery of the victims, or of the dispersed cargo, will be hopeless.

The body of a lady, about thirty years of age, has been washed ashore at Caldas da Rainha. It is believed to be that of Miss Ida Pisani.

CAPTAIN HAMILTON AND LIEUTENANT ROOKE.

Penich, Oct. 31, 10 p.m.—Up to the present only one more body has been washed ashore from the wreck of the Roumania. It was immediately taken to the hospital here; but it has not yet been examined by Captain Hamilton or Lieutenant Rooke with a view to identification. One of the lascars, however, has seen the remains, and he declares that they are those of an army surgeon who was on board.

Captain Hamilton and Lieutenant Rooke are slowly recovering from the injuries they sustained. They were visited yesterday by the Governor of Peniche and a deputation of officers from the garrison, who came to express their sympathy and offer assistance. Lieutenant Ferraz, of the artillery, whose mother was of English origin, held a conversation with the two officers in English, offering, in the name of his comrades, all the assistance in their power. Captain Hamilton and Lieutenant Rooke thanked the Portuguese officers for their sympathy. It was stated in the course of conversation that the Portuguese Government was sending additional detachments of soldiers to guard the coast and prevent disorder.

PERSONAL DETAILS.

Captain Young, who commanded the Roumania, leaves a widow and four children—three boys and one girl. He was of middle age, and had been a number of years in the Anchor Line service.

Captain Randolph, who, together with his wife, was drowned, was a son of the Rev. Cyril Randolph. Rector of Chatham, Canterbury. Mrs. J. G. Heaton, another of the victims, was a Canterbury lady and a sister of an Indian judge.

Captain Barry, who was lost with his wife, was a son of Mr. S. Barry, of Stone Lodge, Ryde, and brother of Major Barry, a well-known inhabitant of that town.

Mr. F. Littlewood was the son of the late Rev. W. E. Littlewood, of Bath, whose widow lives at Dover. He was a young man, about twenty years of age, who had only recently left Dover College, having taken high honours, and was on his way to India, to take an appointment in the Indian Civil Service.

The Mrs. Boutflower and children, who were amongst the drowned, were the wife and family of Mr. W. N. Boutflower, an inspector of schools in India. The deceased lady and her family were returning to India after a visit to England. One of Mr. Boutflower's brothers is domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Durham, and another the vicar of Newbottle, Durham. Mrs. Boutflower had left one son at school at Aysgarth, Yorkshire.

Mrs. Burgess was returning to India with an infant and ayah, having brought her elder children to English schools. She was the wife of the Rev. William Burgess, Wesleyan missionary, stationed at Secunderabad, and a daughter of the Rev. John Hay, Wesleyan minister.

It has now been discovered that another Belfast lady was on board the vessel, so that three from that city have been drowned. In addition to Mrs. Beatty and Miss M'George, who were going back from the Irish Presbyterian Church to the Indian mission field, there was also Mrs. Lee, daughter of the late Professor Nesbitt, of Queen's College, Belfast. Her husband, Mr. Lee, is in the Indian Civil Service.

No fewer than three of the persons drowned by the wreck of the Roumania belong to Didsbury, a village near Stockport. One is Mr. A. E. Heald, the youngest son of a local magistrate, who was going on a voyage for the benefit of his health; another is Mr. Malcolm Fleming, who was on a business journey; and the third is the Rev. J. H. Malkin, who left the Wesleyan College at Didsbury for missionary purposes.

Mrs. Sandford and Miss Westmacott, sister of Mrs. Sandford, who was drowned in the Roumania, left Chester yesterday for Peniche, where they hope to arrive in time to identify the remains of Lieutenant and Mrs. Sandford. The Bishop of Gibraltar, who married Lieutenant Sanford and Miss Westmacott at Trinity Church, Chester, in June last, left Gibraltar for the scene of the wreck immediately on receiving tidings of the disaster. The Bishop is related both to Lieutenant and Mrs. Sandford.

Mr. James Nicol was the son of the City Chamberlain of Glasgow. He was 23 years of age, and was in the service of Messrs. W. Graham and Co., East India merchants, of Glasgow. He was proceeding to take up a position in the Calcutta house of his employers, and at first booked a passage by the Anchor Line steamer Algeria, intending to proceed direct to Calcutta, but unfortunately he altered his mind and decided to go first to Bombay. All berths aboard the Roumania were filled, but he secured accommodation in one of the officers' cabins.

Lieutenant Charles Douglas Sandford, of the Indian Staff Corps, was a son of Colonel Sandford, and was recently married at Trinity Church, Chester. Mrs. Sandford was the youngest daughter of the late Colonel George Richard Westmacott, of the Hyderabad Cavalry. Lieutenant and Mrs. Sandford had not long returned from their honeymoon.

Captain G. F. D. Hamilton, one of the two European survivors, is a member of the Indian Staff Corps. He is 35 or 36 years of age, and a brother of Mr. L. A. Hamilton, the Kent County cricketer. Captain Hamilton left Liverpool in the Roumania on Sunday last, accompanied by his wife, to whom he was married only two or three months ago. Mrs. Hamilton, there is every reason to fear, was drowned. They were returning to Kurrachee via Bombay.

Miss Mabel Ida Burbidge was the daughter of Canon Burbidge, of St. Michael's Liverpool. She was secretary of the Sunday-school, promoter of the Band of Hope and kindred associations, and was an accomplished musician. She was a prominent member of the Ruskin Society, and was secretary of a Young Ladies' Reading Society. Until recently she was secretary of the Girls' Musical Society at Liverpool College, and only resigned in view of her contemplated voyage to India.

A Liverpool correspondent says:—The Roumania left the Birkenhead Docks on Saturday night, the 22nd inst., and went direct to sea, her passengers having gone on board as she lay alongside the quay. Her first signalling point was Gibraltar, then Point Said. The place where she was wrecked being only 50 miles from Lisbon, it is assumed that the vessel had either broken down or had been driven there by the terrific wind and sea. Up to Saturday morning the owners of the steamer in Liverpool had themselves received no news whatever of the disaster, but they were besieged with inquiries from relatives and friends of those on board. They wired for news and the names of the saved. The statement that the pilot was amongst the drowned is incorrect as he left the Roumania just outside the Liverpool Bar. The exact number of passengers who embarked was 46. Of these 34 were adults and eight children, and there were also one English nurse, whose name is not known, and three ayah servants.

## MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN S. A. E. HICKSON, Royal Engineers, embarks in December next for a tour of duty in India.

CAPTAIN F. G. BOND, Royal Engineers, is permitted to revert to Imperial duty.

CAPTAIN A. T. L. GILROY, 11th Hussars, has been granted an extension of leave to the 16th August next.

LIEUTENANT LORD D. J. C. COMPTON, 9th Lancers, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Madras.

AN exchange of Battalions has been sanctioned between Major C. G. Adye and Capain D. H. Alexander, West Yorkshire Regiment.

COLONEL M. H. SAWARD, Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, will command the forthcoming camp for siege operations at Pur.

COLONEL T. SHEPHERD, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, retires on the 25th instant, and Colonel J. Davidson succeeds him in command of the Regiment.

ON the departure of the 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment for England, Lieutenant A. F. Dalzell, will be attached to the 1st Battalion, pending appointment to the Staff Corps.

MAJOR W. H. RIDDELL, on vacating his appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, is posted to the 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, pending further orders.

THE first class of Garrison Instruction in Bengal will in future be held on the 8th March instead of the 23rd January. The next examination in (c) and (d) will therefore begin on the 11th May 1893.

LIEUTENANT P. G. W. ECKFORD, 34th Pioneers, has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Staff Corps, and has been posted to the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, pending further orders.

The undermentioned are granted leave out of India:—Lieutenant A. H. Battye, 39th Garhwalis, for one year, on private affairs; Major N. H. Sadlier, 2nd Dragoon Guards, for six months; and Lieutenant J. W. Ross, 1st Punjab Infantry, for one year, on medical certificate.

THE undermentioned are granted leave out of India on private affairs:—Captain F. E Kent, Royal Artillery; Captain G. F. Holland, Munster Fusiliers, and Lieutenant W. Neilson, Highland Light Infantry, for 12 months. Lieutenant C. C. Nooth, Royal Artillery, for 9 months.

THE Government of India have decided that until the end of the current trooping season, individual officers and small parties of details requiring conveyance between Bombay and the Presidency District may be despatched via Jubulpore instead of by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway route.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—21st Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant B. Cave-Browne-Cave, Wiltshire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 26th Punjab Infantry.—Captain H. A. Ravenshaw to be 2nd in command; Captain F. H. Hancock to be Wing Commander.

THE following appointments have been sanctioned:—42nd Ghurkhas—Major H. J. Bolton to be 2nd in Command, and Captain H. W Priestley, from 44th Gurkhas, to be Wing Commander. 1-5th Gurkhas.—Lieutenant J. Philipps to be Adjutant, and Lieutenant G. H. Boisragon to be Quartermaster.

THE undermentioned Lieutenants, who have been nominated for the Staff Corps, will, on arrival in India, be attached to the Regiments noted against their names for their year's training prior to joining the Native Army:—R. L. Ricketts, 7th Dragoon Guards; J. H. K. Stewart, Manchester Regiment; R. M. Hall and P. H. Dundas, West Kent Regiment; J. D. Cadell and J. S. Corlett, Hampshire Regiment; B. M. L. Brodhurst, Border Regiment; S. K. B. Rice, Bedfordshire Regiment; E. E. Barwell, East Lancashire Regiment; E. C. Corbyn, Derbyshire Regiment.

THE following postings have been ordered:—*To 1st Battalions.*—Captain P. R. Mantell and Lieutenants C. M. Dobell and W. G. Braithwaite, Welsh Fusiliers; Lieutenants R. F. Pearson, East Kent Regiment, and and A. C. W. Sillery, Royal Irish Fusiliers. *To 2nd Battalions.*—Captain G. C. J. Stockwell, Highland Light Infantry; Captain G. F. Philipps and Lieutenant C. Mansel-Jones, West Yorkshire Regiment; Captain C. P. Scudamore and Lieutenant E. E. Blaine, Scots Fusiliers; Lieutenants M. E. L Bruce, Derbyshire Regiment; F. E. U. Baker, Wiltshire Regiment; G. C. Brooke, Border Regiment; F. C. Macnaghten, Royal Irish Regiment; and J. H. Hudson, Sussex Regiment. *To 3rd Battalion.*—Lieutenant R. Tryon, Rifle Brigade.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

## THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 18.

THE adjourned hearing of this case came on to-day, at the Court of the Superintendent, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad (Deccan), before Mr. O. V. Bosanquet. It will be remembered that Moulvie Mehdi Hassan Fateh Nawaz Jung, late Home Secretary of the State of Hyderabad, charges S. M. Mitra, a journalist, with defamation, under the Indian Penal Code, Sec. 500, the alleged libel being contained in a pamphlet, entitled "A Shocking Social Scandal, an Appeal to the Ladies of Hyderabad: 1892, Lucknow, India." The complainant in his information stated that the matter therein contained was grossly defamatory and wholly false, and calculated to injure and lower the reputation of the complainant and his wife socially in the eyes of all communities at Hyderabad. The complainant was represented by Mr. Forbes, Mr. Fitzpatrick, and Mr. Gribble, pleaders, and the accused by Mr. Eardley Norton, instructed by Mr. Edgelow of Bombay. The case is exciting a great amount of interest in the city, although there was no signs of unusual interest at the Court House. The opening part of the proceedings dealing with comments made in the *Deccan Budget*, by Mr. Forbes, the editor, and also pleader for the complainant, and his Worship's remarks thereon have already been fully reported in our issue of Saturday. Evidence taken on commission for the prosecution was then put in.

Mr. Norton: Is Mehdi Hassan here?

Mr. Forbes: He is not here. He has handed me a letter received from Mr. Edgelow, and he has asked me to object to a certain portion of it. After giving notice that he is required to attend at court and produce certain documents, the letter goes on to say: "I have reason to believe that you contemplate leaving Hyderabad to-morrow. I warn you that if you do so steps will be taken to enforce your attendance." Mr. Mehdi Hassan has never had any intention of leaving Hyderabad before the case is decided.

Mr. Norton: It is very satisfactory to hear that Mehdi Hassan has no intention of leaving Hyderabad; but what we want to know is why he is not here now? I wish to say one word with regard to this letter, the publication of it is not due to anything we have done. We did not desire to put on record the fact that Mr. Hassan did have a definite intention of leaving Hyderabad this morning, but I shall prove that when the time comes. We are not responsible for this publication and we are entitled to take credit that we did not, without any notice, come to this court and take the necessary steps to enforce Mr. Mehdi Hassan's attendance. We were sufficiently courteous to give him warning. I should now like to know why he is not here when he is told to be present?

Mr. Forbes: I do not think he is at your beck and call whenever you like to ask for him.

His Worship: Where is the Nawab?

Mr. Forbes: He is in Chudderghat.

His Worship: We shall require his presence in court.

Mr. Furdoonji Jamsetji, Private Secretary to the Minister, was then placed in the witness-box.

Witness: His Highness has commanded me to produce these files of correspondence between the Minister and the police and the Minister and officials concerned in this case.

Mr. Norton: I will put these in as evidence to show that Government were making enquiries with regard to persons mentioned in the pamphlet.

Mr. Forbes: I take exception to the file going in.

Mr. Norton: I maintain that Mehdi Hassan was not in ignorance that the officials here and the Minister were making enquiries with regard to the truth and authorship of the pamphlet, and that some of the persons in Upper India, who had been examined, stated his wife was a bad woman. I also say Mehdi Hassan has endeavoured to throw impediment in the way of real justice for his own desires.

Mr. Forbes: I take exception to the reception of this in evidence. I understand counsel to say his intention was to show that Hassan was aware of certain depositions or statements had been made by certain persons in Northern India, but I don't understand him to say that the file will show that. The statements made in the documents are not evidence, and, therefore, is utterly irrelevant.

Mr. Norton: As substantive evidence of Gertrude Donnelley's guilt it is useless, but we have a right to show that Mehdi Hassan is not acting in the interests of justice, but simply to preserve his office in this State at all cost and hazard, and I want to show that the officials of the late Government tried to assist him. Mr. Inverarity was commissioned to open the case as a political one. We had no desire to make it one. Hassan wanted to show that Mitra was the tool of a party who had tried to oust Hassan from office. I will show, however, that there was actually a conspiracy, but it was on the other side, and Mehdi Hassan endeavoured when the pamphlet was published to oust Mitra and those whom he imagined were working behind him. I shall ask the court to say that he was cognizant of the Government enquiry seeing that Hassan was a tool of Mustaque Hassan, and a friend of the Minister, and in the hope that the matter would not be made public he sheltered himself under the cloak of his superior and tried to attack persons whom he supposed were acting behind Mitra. I submit that as the case has been launched on these lines I have a right to continue on them. I submit that I could not give stronger evidence discrediting Mehdi Hassan's reputation than evidence such as that elicited on cross-examination. Mehdi Hassan's answers to my questions were absolutely false, and, through the Minister himself, whom I will call, I will show that Mehdi Hassan has been mixed up in the whole drama, and that he went into the witness-box and perjured himself.

Mr. Forbes: I would ask your Worship not to lose sight of what we are trying: it is the guilt or innocence of Mitra; and the learned counsel says it is important for that purpose that the conduct of Government officials should be made known, and he says because Mr. Inverarity in his opening statement said that this case had a political aspect he therefore joins issue with Mr. Inverarity and is entitled to show that the case has a political bearing, but not the political bearing he sought to give it. Mr. Inverarity was perfectly correct and within his right in trying to prove the object with which this libel has been published. In that sense Mr. Inverarity said the case had a political aspect—the libel was not committed in the interests of public morals or of society, but merely to injure Mehdi Hassan by ruining him. In that sense Mr. Inverarity was within his rights, but now the counsel for the defence said because Mr. Inverarity showed the motive of the pamphlet, he was entitled to show how Government officials had been mixing themselves up in the matter. We are not trying Mehdi Hassan, Mr. Forbes continued; we don't care what he did; the man we are trying is Mitra. It is relevant to know by what motive he was actuated when he wrote the pamphlet, but it is not relevant to know what actuates Mehdi Hassan in discovering the author. He might be actuated by the worst motive possible, but of course he is not, for it is as clear as possible that one motive only could actuate a man who is accused of doing the horrible things he is said to have done, and that is to clear his character. But even if that is not so, what has that to do with the case? He was asked, "Did you not know certain statements were made by certain persons" and he replied, "no." It is not said that the file before you will prove conclusively whether he did or did not know of these statements.

Mr. Norton: It is the first step towards doing so.

Mr. Forbes: Mr. Mehdi Hassan did not deny there was an enquiry.

Mr. Norton: He did deny it; he said he had no knowledge of an official enquiry.

Mr. Forbes: Does this file prove that he had? It is merely an attempt by a side wind to get into an irrelevant matter. I ask your Worship if there is sufficient reason for the introduction of these papers into this case.

His Worship: Obviously the file is relevant. Mehdi Hassan has said: "I swear the Government has made no enquiry into the case so far as I know, and I swear that I have seen no official communications between the officials and the police department with regard to this pamphlet." Section 152 of the Code says that such matter can be put in order to contest the veracity of a witness. Mehdi Hassan distinctly denied that he had any knowledge of the enquiry, and therefore the first thing was to put in the correspondence in the enquiry and show that there was an enquiry. The defence, however, must now prove that he had cognizance of the enquiry.

Cross-examination of Mr. Furdoonjee by Mr. Norton continued: Witness said that Col. Ludlow at the time of the enquiry was head of the Nizam's district police, and he would be acting under the Minister's instructions with regard to the enquiry. Mustaque Hassan was at that time Revenue Secretary, and it was a fact that Mustaque was a great personal friend of Mehdi Hassan, and Mustaque as a member of the administration would have access to the papers. When the Minister went on his shooting tour on the 7th April last he (the witness) saw him off from the railway station. Mehdi Hassan was also present as well as Col. Ludlow. Mehdi Hassan travelled a part of the way in the Minister's carriage. He did not know whether it was a fact that Col. Ludlow was placed at the disposal of Mehdi Hassan. The letter produced now was an application from Mehdi Hassan to the Minister asked for the service of Col. Ludlow. He knew as a matter of fact that in consequence of that petition Col. Ludlow did make enquiries. There was a proclamation and a reward offered. Eventually enquiries were directed to be stopped. Mr. Hormusji was acting Government attorney in the investigations, and he (witness) believed he was on friendly terms with the complainant. He (Furdoonjee) placed Hormusji in possession of the file of enquiries. The Minister had stated that the enquiry had gone beyond the bounds of his instructions, and that it was undesirable that enquiries should be made into the character of Gertrude Donnelly, and in consequence of that all further enquiries were stopped. Mr. Hormusji took down all the depositions of the witnesses with regard to the publication of the pamphlet.

Mr. Norton: I want to know what made you discuss Mehdi Hassan's alleged marriage relations in 1889 with the Minister?

Mr. Furdoonji: In consequence of a letter from Sir H. M. Durand. (The case is proceeding.)

## "LA BELLE SIFFLEUSE" AT THE NOVELTY.

THE association of Mr. Arther Tayor with the profession of Mrs. Alice Shaw did not fail to gather a large assemblage at the Novelty, on Friday night. The performance was in a double sense interesting, when it was believed that it was the final opportunity for hearing "La Belle Siffluese" in her unrivalled art and acknowledging the reputation of Mr. Arthur Taylor, who was to make his *debut* that night. It may, therefore, be said that Mrs. Shaw was accorded a big "send off," while a hearty welcome was extended to her recent acquisition. The entertainment was very successful, and it was undoubtedly the fame of the exceptional excellence of the contributors, which drew the audience, in spite of the attraction at the Gaiety Theatre. Mrs. Alice Shaw whistled the Bolero and Durand's Chaconne and Valse in her usual artistic style, and was the recipient of great laudation. The music was bright and animating, and interspersed with singular skill and sweetness. The appearance of Mr. Arthur Taylor was warmly greeted. His first song was Gounod's Nazareth, in which the anticipations of the house were quite fulfilled. Mr. Taylor possesses a rich baritone voice of great sweetness and remarkably good quality. His high claims to vocalisation were warmly acknowledged. The spirited rendering of Sullivan's "Ho! Jolly Jenkin" was marked by very good taste, and was vociferously encored. A similar demonstration greeted his "Warrior Bold," in which he achieved a decided success. Mrs. Shaw quite surpassed any of her previous performances in her rendering of a "Souvenir" and "Gavotte" and the "Selection leque Dansait Grand mere Caprice." Mr. Edgar Hulland played the accompaniments with decided ability and displayed great taste and technique in his several contributions.

Mrs. Shaw has decided to give three more concerts at the Novelty Theatre during the present week Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday—the first two concerts will be at half-past five in the evening and the third at nine. Popular prices will be charged namely, two rupees and one rupee. Mrs. Shaw will be assisted by Mr. Taylor, the distinguished baritone, Mr Hulland, the plainist, and we hope further by Mr. Twinning, who has not so far given his Bombay friends who are many an opportunity of hearing him. As an accompanist Mr. Twinning has few superiors.

## THE "NAUTCH GIRL" AT THE GAIETY.

IN the second week of the Willard Opera season the company scored a brilliant success with the presentation of "The Nautch Girl." The lower parts of the spacious auditorium of the Gaiety were literally crammed on Saturday night by an enthusiastic audience. This highly delightful play was thoroughly appreciated for its excellent presentation, which fairly brought down the house. The play was splendidly pourtrayed by the entire characters. Miss Vera Patey, who is a great favourite, undertook the part of Chinna Loofa with conspicuous success, displaying the role in the most attractive light. Her pretty costume looked charming and her artistic dancing received quite an ovation. The Idol Bumbo was even more grotesquely represented by Mr. Willard himself. His acting was capital, and he achieved quite a triumph by his topical allusions on his lost eye. Harry Hall fairly convulsed the audience with his highly amusing role of Pyjama, in which he faithfully fulfilled its original purpose. His step dance was splendid and brought down the house. The other characters sustained their parts with great skill and success and quite deserved the demonstrations they received. The stage was beautifully furnished with appropriate Indian decorations, which were kindly placed at the disposal of the company by Messrs. Tellery and Company, and imparted a delightful and charming effect. "Paul Jones" is announced for to-night, and, judging from the rush on the booking, the play will have a crowded house.

## THE BURIAL GROUND QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your allowing me to encroach to a small extent on your space to enable me to set myself right with reference to the remarks made by Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola at the Corporation meeting on Thursday last. Among my friends I am glad to number many Mahomedan gentlemen, of all sections, including Khojahs and Persians, and in suggesting that breaches of the peace might take place between Sunnies and Shiahs were the burial-ground placed in the position proposed by the Committee, I was certainly not actuated by any desire to throw discredit on either community. I know that if such unfortunate broils should occur the leading members, the more educated and enlightened classes, of both sects would readily join in deploring the catastrophe, and in doing their utmost to mitigate its evil results. The fact, however, that sectional disturbances have taken place in Bombay and other parts of India is too true, and we are in the habit of annually congratulating ourselves, when the Moharrum passes without any serious disturbance, on the excellence of our police arrangements, and the success of the precautions taken to preserve order. The feeling that it is desirable to avoid the remotest risk of being involved in such broils has had weight in inducing some of the leading members of the Beni-Israel community to oppose the Committee's recommendation. The question will, however, doubtless be decided by the Corporation on broader grounds.

Mazagon is one of the oldest quarters of the City, it has a population of 33,640, and it unfortunately has the reputation of being one of the districts in which cholera is most fatal, so that the addition of a new focus for the dissemination of disease in that district is much to be deprecated. That the establishment of burial-grounds in inhabited localities is unadvisable on sanitary grounds is shown by the conclusion arrived at many years ago in England by the Government Commission on intramural interments to the effect that "all interments in towns where bodies decompose contribute to the mass of atmospheric impurity which is injurious to public health." For financial reasons also the Mazagon site should be avoided, as it would cost the Municipality at least Rs. 2,75,000, while the alternative site in the De Lisle Road suggested by me is already the property of the Corporation, and will only require the expenditure on it of a comparatively small sum for filling up such portions of it as are below the level of the adjacent roads. This site was purchased by the Municipality for a cemetery in 1875, and although a part of it has in the meantime been diverted to another object, there appears no reason why the remainder should not now be devoted to the purpose for which it was originally intended.—Yours, &c.,

November 20. S. SOLOMON.

## ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. COSSACK.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER COSSACK, under the command of Captain C. H. Cross, arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat, which port she left on Tuesday last. Since April last she had been stationed at the Gulf of Aden cruising about. From whence she proceeded to the Persian Gulf, in October last; and ever since then she has been cruising about the Gulf. Contrary to the slave treaty some of the chiefs on the coast allowed slaves to be landed, for which they were fined by the British Government, but the fine having not been paid H. M. S. Sphinx, having on board Colonel Talbot, the Resident of Bushire, and accompanied by the Royal I. M. steamer Lawrence, were despatched to cruise the coast and recover the fine. The Cossack will remain in Bombay for about six weeks. She has come here to be docked for repairs. During the voyage she experienced fine weather. The following are the names of the officers that are on board:—Commander C. H. Cross, Lieutenant E. H. Smith, Lieutenant W. T. Ross, Lieutenant P. W. Remington, Paymaster W. A. Green, Chief Engineer J. Lane, Engineer T. W. Ham, Engineer P. F. Faulkner, Gunner F. W. Smith, and Boatswain J. Prentice.

## THE B. P. R. A. MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 20.

Several ladies and gentlemen were present in the morning and evening to witness the shooting, amongst whom was Lord Harris, who made some practice with the Lee Metford rifle. His Excellency also had some shots at the bounding tiger, and made a bull's-eye, the only one that has been made so far. Sir George Greaves also shot at the bounding tiger. Amongst the competitors on the ranges yesterday was a British sailor from H. M. S. Abyssinia. This is the first occasion in which a sailor has been seen at the Central Meeting. In revolver prize disappearing targets Lieutenant Chitty has made the best score of 26, and Captain Francis 39. In revolver fixed targets two interesting native team matches were concluded yesterday. In the morning the Bombay Army Purse was shot for. Eleven teams competed. The 7th Bombay Infantry led the first two distances, but at the third distance the last two men did not do well; and the 9th Bombay Infantry, who won the cup last year, won this year again by three points. In the running contest sixteen teams competed. The 1st Grenadiers won easily with 134 points, in which they made fifteen bull's, eyes, four inners, seven magpies, and eleven outers. They took four minutes and 53 seconds. The following are the complete scores up to date:—

MATCH 31.—THE BOMBAY ARMY PURSE AND GILLESPIE MEMORIAL CUP.

Open to teams of eight of all ranks (British Officers included), from any Regiment or Corps of the Native Army in India. Distances—200, 300, and 600 yards. The winning regiment to get Rs. 500, and also the Gillespie Memorial Challenge Cup, which will be held by the team making the best score.

| | 200 yds. | 300 yds. | 600 yds. | Total. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *9th Bo Infy | 187 | 171 | 208 | 566 | 500 |
| 7th Bo Infy | 192 | 171 | 200 | 563 | 200 |
| 19th Bo Infy | 183 | 165 | 210 | 558 | 80 |
| 29th Bo Infy | 190 | 168 | 188 | 546 | |
| 23rd Bo Rifles | 171 | 178 | 194 | 543 | |
| 13th Bo Infy | 173 | 174 | 190 | 537 | |
| 1st Bo Grenadiers | 194 | 150 | 190 | 534 | |
| 3rd Bo Light Infy | 177 | 178 | 179 | 534 | |
| 25th Bo Rifles | 178 | 173 | 164 | 515 | |
| 14th Bo Infy | 159 | 170 | 172 | 501 | |
| 16th Bo Infy | 141 | 146 | 167 | 454 | |

*And wins the Gillespie Memorial Cup.

Highest individual scores 80 points made by Drill Havildar Shaik Hasim, 7th Bombay Infantry, Rs. 20.

The following are the names of the winning team:—

9TH BOMBAY INFANTRY TEAM.

| | 200 yds. | 300 yds. | 600 yds. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sub Mirza Mahomed Beg | 17 | 24 | 27 | 68 |
| Sub Coostan De Souza | 27 | 22 | 25 | 74 |
| Cr-Hav Krishnajee Cadam | 20 | 20 | 21 | 64 |

MATCH 38.—THE RUNNING CONTEST.

Rs. 100 presented by H. H. the Maharajah of Bhavnagar. Open to teams of four N.-C. O.'s and men from any Regiment or Corps of the Bombay Army.

| | Pts. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Bombay Grenadiers | 134 | 100 |
| 13th Bombay Infantry | 123 | 50 |
| Bombay Sappers and Miners | 120 | 40 |
| 7th Bombay Infantry | 118 | |
| 23rd Bombay Rifles (2nd Team) | 117 | |
| 25th " " | 103 | |
| 16th Bombay Infantry | 95 | |
| 19th " " | 93 | |
| 22nd " " | 92 | |
| 3rd Bombay Light Infantry | 90 | |
| 10th " " | 87 | |
| 29th Bombay Infantry | 85 | |
| 9th " " | 83 | |
| 14th " " | 73 | |
| 25th Bombay Rifles (1st team) | 70 | |
| 23rd Bombay Rifles (1st team) | 61 | |

MATCH 20.—H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.

Rs. 100 presented by H. E. Lord Harris, G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay. Open to the British Army and Volunteers of the Bombay Presidency.

| | 200 yds. | 500 yds. | 600 yds. | Total. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| * Cr-Sergt Whitty, Worc Regt | 26 | 33 | 29 | 88 | 60 |
| Sergt-Major Francis, Qr-Mr, L I | 23 | 27 | 30 | 86 | 46 |
| Corpl Prescott, Bo Vols | 21 | 31 | 31 | 83 | 30 |
| Corpl Burns, D L I | 23 | 29 | 31 | 83 | 20 |
| Pte Forest, Roy Dub Fus | 25 | 29 | 29 | 83 | 20 |
| Clr-Sergt Crapper, Lanc Fus | 26 | 30 | 27 | 83 | 15 |
| Pte Bennett, Worc Regt | 23 | 30 | 29 | 82 | 15 |
| Lce-Corpl Carvalho, Poona Vol | 21 | 33 | 28 | 82 | 10 |
| Sergt Harding, Lanc Fus | 25 | 29 | 28 | 82 | 10 |
| Pte McClaren, Lanc Fus | 24 | 31 | 27 | 82 | 10 |
| Compy Sergt-Major White, R E | 23 | 29 | 28 | 80 | 10 |
| Lieut Young, Worc Regt | 21 | 34 | 25 | 80 | 10 |
| Sergt Mann, Worc Regt | 21 | 32 | 26 | 79 | 10 |
| Pte Wynne, Rl Dub Fus | 24 | 30 | 25 | 79 | 5 |
| Trooper Burgh, 7th Hussars | 20 | 29 | 25 | 78 | 5 |
| Clr-Sergt Brown, Poona Vols | 21 | 32 | 25 | 78 | 5 |
| Pte Rodgett, Lanc Fus | 20 | 30 | 27 | 77 | 5 |
| Pte Williamson, Lanc Fus | 22 | 30 | 25 | 77 | 5 |
| Sergt Kellett, Rl Lanc Regt | 21 | 29 | 24 | 77 | 5 |
| Pte Fox, Gloster Regt | 27 | 31 | 19 | 77 | 5 |
| Sergt Farmer, Worc Regt | 26 | 22 | 28 | 76 | 5 |

Three 76s counted out.

* Also wins the National Rifle Association Silver Medal.

The following are the names of the 1st Bombay Grenadier Team, which won the Native Non-Commissioned Officers' Purse (Match 37):—

| | 300 yds | 700 yds | total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hav Major Sookajee Harajee | 24 | 31 | 55 |
| Hav Karreem Khan | 22 | 30 | 52 |
| Hav Mulloo Sing | 19 | 27 | 46 |

MATCH 52.—THE 500 YARDS UNLIMITED.

Open to N.-C. O.'s and men of the Native Army in India.

| | Pts. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Cr-Hav Shak Hussain, 14th Bo I | 35 | 25 |
| Hav Shaik Karim, 9th Bo I | 34 | 20 |
| Hav Nooke Bundba, 25th Bo I | 33 | 15 |

THE DAILY SWEEPSTAKES.—UNLIMITED ENTRIES.

600 YARDS.

| | Pts. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Cr-Sergt Whitty, Worc Regt | 35 | 9 |
| Dmr Miles, Worc Regt | 31 | 4 |
| Pte Alport, Dur L I | 30 | 2 |
| Clr-Sergt Black, B V R Corps | 28 | 2 |
| Lieut Young, Worc Regt | 28 | 2 |
| Pte McClaren, Lanc Fus | 28 | 2 |

Three 28s counted out.

700 YARDS.

| | Pts. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Pte Bennett, Worc Regt | 33 | 9 |
| Sergt Kellett, Royl Lanc | 33 | 5 |
| Clr-Sergt Whitty, Worc Regt | 31 | 3 |
| Sergt Kitchen, Rl Lanc | 31 | 3 |
| Corpl Prescott, B V R Corps | 31 | 2 |
| Lieut Cotton, K O Y L I | 30 | 2 |

800 YARDS.

| | Pts. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Lce-Corpl Lambert, Worc Regt | 33 | 16 |
| Pte Heathcote, Lanc Fus | 33 | 8 |
| Lieut Young, Worc Regt | 33 | 4 |
| Cr-Sergt Whitty, Worc Regt | 32 | 4 |
| Vol Barwick, Poona Vols | 32 | 4 |
| Lce-Corpl Clarke, Poona Vols | 31 | 3 |

MATCH 49.—H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.

Open to all ranks of the native army:—

| | 700 yds. | 800 yds. | Total. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hav Yassin Khan, 7th Bo I | 33 | 30 | 63 | 50 |
| Jamdr Shaik Imam, 3rd Bo I | 34 | 28 | 62 | 40 |
| Lc-Naik Sakee Torker, 7th Bo I | 26 | 35 | 61 | 30 |
| Hav Teekem Sing, 5th Bo I | 31 | 31 | 61 | 20 |
| Pte Anajee Rao Rane, 25th Bo I | 27 | 33 | 60 | 15 |
| Sepoy Dewan Khan, 9th Bo I | 30 | 30 | 60 | 15 |

MATCH 47.—KOLHAPUR PURSE.

Rapid individual firing. Distance, 200 yards, Rs. 100 presented by the Raja of Kolhapur, was fired off yesterday afternoon.

| | Pts. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Jemedar Siwasing, 20th Bombay Infantry | 27 | 50 |
| Private Shaik Abdoola, 29th Bombay Infy | 27 | 40 |
| Naik Shaik Rahim, 13th Bombay Infantry | 26 | 25 |
| Lance-Naik Gangatsing, 7th Bombay Infy | 26 | 25 |
| Naik Manuel DeSouza, 9th Bombay Infy | 26 | 10 |

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

Turkish route interrupted between Bushire and Fao.

Cable Assab Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th November, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

| Via. | Latest Date. | | | Time occupied in transmission. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | D. | H. | M. | Hours. | Minutes. |
| Turkey | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Teheran | 20 | 5 | a.m. | .. | 12 |
| Suez | 20 | 1 | 15 p.m. | .. | 17 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 20th November, 1892.

| — | Maximum Time. | | Minimum. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. | M. | H. | M. |
| From Calcutta | ... | 26 | ... | 2 |
| " Kurrachee | ... | 11 | ... | 1 |
| " Madras | ... | 12 | ... | 1 |

IN Ordinary and Periodical Malarial Fevers, Fothergill's Madonal if taken occasionally as directed, will prevent the impending attack.—Rs. 1-6 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS & Co., Fort, Bombay.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Powindahs coming down through the Gom Pass say that Gul Muhammad, whose presence a Wana in the Waziri country necessitated one of th present expeditions, is still near Abistadah, and living out that he was paid Rs. 16,000 as the pric of his withdrawal from the Waziri country.

IN reviewing the Annual Administration Repo of the Calcutta Municipality for the last year, S Charles Elliott remarks that a new incinerator h been constructed at Goragatcha for the consumptio of the refuse of the suburbs, and it is reported th since the conclusion of the year under report, it h been started, and is working with complete succes It is hoped, adds his Honour, that if this experienc is sustained, the Commissioners will be enabled t decide on adopting this mode of disposing of thei refuse generally in preference to the rude and dangerous method now followed. Very valuable testimony to the superiority of this system of destroyin refuse has been borne by so eminent an authority a Sir Spencer Wells, who, in an address on the 5t January 1892, to the Calcutta Medical Society, a cribed the great prevalence of deaths from tetanu to the practice which has existed for so many yea of throwing the refuse of the city into the Sa Lakes.

THE total number of births registered during th month of August in the Hyderabad Assigned District was 12,569 as compared with 10,354 in the previou month and 13,097 in the corresponding month of th previous year. Of these 6,352 were males and 6,21 females. The birth-rate to population was in th annual ratio of 52·8 per 1,000 as against 48·0 th mean of five previous Augusts. In 27 out of 5 towns the birth-rate was above the provincial average. In the urban circles it was at the rate of 51 per 1,000 and 52·8 in rural circles. The number still-births registered but not included in the figur of this return was 545 as against 421 in the previo month, the ratio of still to living births being 4 per cent. The total number of deaths recorded w 6,524 (3,356 males and 3,168 females), as compare with 4,809 in the previous month and 15,134 in th corresponding month of last year. The births exceeded the deaths by 6,045. The general deat ratio to population was in the annual ratio of 27 per 1,000 as against 57·6 in the previous five corresponding years. The number of deaths from choler has inceased from 277 in the previous month to 34 during this month. Cholera mortality was distribute by districts as follows:—Amraoti, 29; Ellichpur, 49; Wun, 68; Basim, 3; Akola, 87; and Buldana, 105.

THE daily publication of the Allahabad High Court cause list, in which the name of Mr. Justice Mahmood appears as presiding over the 3rd Bench, writes the *Pioneer*, serves to fix attention on a state of affairs which is equally embarrassing to those responsible for the administration of justice in these Provinces and injurious to the public service. The incidents which have led up to it are but too well known. As matters stand now the one year's leave granted to Mr. Mahmood from "15 November or subsequent date, within a limit of 35 days," entitles the Judge to postpone his departure until the 20th of December. Mr. Mahmood has, however, we believe, expressed a hope, in reply to a communication from the High Court, that he may be able to avail himself of his leave on the 25th current, but the intention is somewhat vaguely expressed, and a communication from the Local Government has been thought necessary. Meantime Mr. Aikman, Mr. Mahmood's *locum tenens*, is in waiting at Allahabad, whilst in the absence from court of the one judge, and the inability to sit of his successor, the heavy arrears of work go on increasing. It is painful to criticise unreservedly the conduct of a judge of great ability, and once excellent promise, but obviously the matter has now reached a stage at which individual feeling can no longer be considered. There appears to be no middle course between a prompt decision on Mr. Mahmood's part and an immediate reference by the Supreme Government to the Secretary of State, with results that, from Mr. Mahmood's point of view, might be regrettable.

THE Lahore paper is sorry to hear poor accounts o Colonel Durand's health at Gilgit. After four month of an open wound he was hardly strong enoug for the rough work of the agency; and he sprain his knee in Hunza in April. The limb never entirel recovered and has latterly been placed in splints under medical advice. Seeing how completely the riva claim of Nizam-ul-Mulk has fizzled out, it is al most a pity that Colonel Durand did not take hi well-earned leave instead of returning to Gilgit With regard to Nizam-ul-Mulk, he appears to hav entirely surrendered himself to our views regardin the Chitral succession, and to have no partnershi in Umra Khan's proceedings. The latter restles Chief, whom by a little timely support we migh have converted into a faithful vassal, is likely to b a thorn in our side in Chitral. In case, howeve anything should happen to Afzal-ul-Mulk Nizam-u Mulk would be a very useful card in our hand play, so that we ought to win the Chitral game easi enough. We only wish that half the money waste over the Isazai fiasco had been expended up strengthening and opening communications fro Gilgit onwards.

THE Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, accompani by the Maharani and suite, arrived at Sheffield the 28th Oct. His Highness was met at the Mi land Railway Station by the Deputy Mayor, t Master Cutler, and other citizens. The party visit the works of Messrs. Charles Cammell and Co., a witnessed the rolling of an armour plate, and w entertained at luncheon by the Mayor. His Hig ness has accepted an invitation to the Cutlers' fea and paid a short visit to the Duke of Devonshire Chatsworth.

THE idea of the Army Cup, the principal featu of the present Lucknow autumn meeting, was sooner known than it was clearly seen to be excellent one; and the complete success of race on its first trial establishes its future beyo a doubt. Sixteen horses faced the starter on Tuesday afternoon, and, as a correspondent from the course tells us, there were at least six "certain winners" among them. The whole field ran in one cluster almost to the distance, when Mr. Aylmer's David came out and managed to keep the lead past the post, defeating Lord William Beresford's Exile by half-a-length. Altogether the Army Cup seems to have given the world a good example of what up-country racing should be, and might be, if kept clear of the professional element and the overshadowing presence of the modern Raja.

IT appears that the missionary trouble at Kienyang arose out of the renting, or proposal to rent, a plot of land to the mission, alleged to be public property. The negotiations were being carried on by a native convert, and the people getting wind of it objected to it most strongly. The missionaries are blamed for too rashly provoking the ill-feeling of a district which is well known to entertain a bitter hatred of foreigners.

IT is reported—but the report obtains little if any credence—that the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has been degraded. The story goes that he has been reported to Peking by the Hunanese, both in and out of the province, as one who recklessly squanders public money on useless and delusive foreign speculations, &c.

COLONEL Durand, British Agent at Gilgit, recently recalled the Kashmir Bodyguard Regiment, which had reached Astor on its march back to Jammu. This is said to have confirmed the belief that the winter will not pass without warfare on the Gilgit border. The immediate reason for the return of the troops was, we understand, that Colonel Durand found the two battalions which had been sent up in relief were rather raw and untrained, and under these circumstances he did not consider it advisable to part with the Bodyguard Regiment, which shared in the fighting at Nilt and is in an efficient state. It is quite true that the Shinaki tribes in the Indus Valley have been restless during the past two months, and they may possibly give more trouble. No really serious danger, however, need be apprehended from them, particularly as Surgeon-Major Robertson reported on the 13th instant that everything was satisfactory at Gor, which is a few miles to the south of Bunji. There is no further news from Chitral.

# ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 4TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Siam, Captain H. T. Weightell, with the Overland Mails of November 4, arrived in Bombay harbour at 8 p.m. yesterday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr F Dobson
Mr and Mrs J G Edwards
Mr and Mrs Wright and three children
Mr Mackintosh
Miss MacMillan
Miss Miller
Mr and Mrs C H F Brinsteed and three children
Mrs E Algar and two children
Miss A Carter
Mrs Bennett and two children

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs H Couldrey
Mr Mayne
Dr Martin
Mr G S Henderson
Mr W Stiefelhagen
Mr G Webb
Mr A Porteous
Mr H Savory
Mr Garland
Mr T G Young
Mr Denny
Mr E E Baker
Mr Hickman
Mr W Brown
Mr Fischer

FROM ADEN.

Mr Dorabjee Dinshaw
Mr C S Geddis

# HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

THE Court goes to Windsor in Nov. 18.

Luther's Church at Wittenberg was reconsecrated on Oct. 31, in the presence of the German Emperor and many distinguished guests, including the Duke of York.

Prince Bismarck has granted another interview to a newspaper representative, and discussed, in his customarily open fashion, various delicate questions relating to the European situation.

The ex-Chancellor's remarks have formed the chief topic of discussion in the Continental Press during the past few days.

The town of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was partially destroyed by fire on Oct. 28.

The Anchor Line steamer Roumania has been wrecked off the Portuguese coast, all on board being drowned except Capt. G. F. D. Hamilton, Lt. B. P. S. Rooke, and seven lascars. There were forty-six passengers on board, including Lady Johnson who was going out to join her husband; Lt. C. D. Sandford and his wife, whom he had just married at Chester, and the Rev. J. N. Malkin, who were among the drowned. The wife of Captain Hamilton, who was married only a few weeks ago at Leo, is also among the victims.

Further views on the Uganda question are published the opinions being for the most part against the proposed abandonment.

Sir H. B. Loch was on Nov. 2 entertained at the Hotel Metropole by the London Chamber of Commerce and its South African section.

The week's sensation in the Law Courts has been the case of "Leader vs. Smyth," in which the plaintiff claims £1,000 damages for alleged slander in connection with the loss by defendant of a diamond brooch.

Ten persons have lost their lives, and others have been seriously injured by a railway collision near Thirsk, on Nov. 2, when the Scotch express ran at a high rate of speed into a goods train. The debris caught fire, and several coaches were completely burned.

Consols, 96¾ to 96⅞ for money ; 96⅞ to 97 for the account.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Maj.-Gen. C. M. Browne, R. (Bombay) Engineers ; Surg.-Maj. T. M. Lownds, M.D.; Mr. Frederick Forster, late H. M.'s I. N.; Mr. James R. Macleay ; Hon. E. W. Lascelles ; Sir J. C. S. Grenier ; Vice-Admiral F. M. Prattent; Mr. H. V. Milbank ; Mr. W. A. West-Erksine; Rev. Jackson Wray ; Mr. Saul Solomon ; Dowager Queen Olga of Wurtemberg.

# GREAT FIRE AT MILWAUKIE.

## IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

THE most disastrous fire that has ever visited this city, and one which has rarely been equalled in its destructive results among the great fires in this country, broke out at the Union Oil Works in East Water-street at six o'clock on the 28th ult., and carried forward by a high wind, raged for seven hours, until the greater part of the commercial quarter was in ashes. Upon the outbreak of the fire a district alarm was sent in, and the Fire Department force were quickly on the scene. No sooner did the chief arrive than the great fierceness with which the oil was burning and the fact that an adjoining liquor warehouse was also in flames induced him to sound a general alarm, apprising the city that a great fire was imminent and concentrating the entire Fire Department on the spot. From the first, however, the attempt to check the flames was hopeless. The high wind not only fanned the flames until the two great buildings burned like tinder but filled the air with burning staves and pieces of wood which, soaked with oil, started new fires wherever they fell upon the buildings roundabout. In a very short time the original fire had spread into a flaming district. Upon the edges of the fire alone the engines could work. The first large house to catch was a seven-storey tenement at the corner of Buffalo-street, and the main thoroughfare, Broadway. This was soon blazing fiercely, and its height enabled the fire to make another leap to an immense upholstering factory, which, with a large wholesale grocery house opposite, seemed to catch fire at the same time, and speedily became a mass of flames. Once firmly established on Broadway, the fire enveloping both sides of the street, which was lined with some of [illegible] finest buildings in the city, burned backwards into [illegible] tenement houses, and kept along down the street towards the water front. Factories, foundries, and many-storied warehouses caught one after the other. The heart of the city was a mass of flames. To check their progress the firemen began blowing up buildings between the fire and the lake, but the first explosion had scarcely occurred when the wind veered several points, and sent the flames towards the immense yards of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Company. These with the car houses, workshops, storehouses, and long lines of goods and passenger carriages were soon ablaze throughout their entire extent.

By ten o'clock the city was in a state of panic. The path of the fire outside the main thoroughfares covered a district thickly settled by working people, many of them being foreigners. The streets were blocked by their household goods and every now and then a frantic scene attended the outcry that some elderly person or child had been in a burning building, the alarm turning out in most cases to be groundless. All the police in the city were on duty, and at ten o'clock the entire Militia force was called out to assist in guarding property, while the local Cavalry were extremely useful in forming lines which kept the crowd, numbering tens of thousands, out of harm's way, thereby giving the firemen freedom for their varied and trying duties.

At one o'clock in the morning the fire which burned to the lake front, began to subside. The city was in darkness, the gas connections and several of the gas reservoirs were destroyed. The wide area which at this time began to sink into blazing embers was about three-quarters of a mile square. The property which had stood upon it, including building and stores, was valued at about 10,000,000 dols., though this approximation will probably fall below the actual loss. In all about 600 structures were burned, among them being many of the finest buildings in the city. The local Fire Department was reinforced by large contingents of fireman with steamer, sent hastily forward on special trains from Racine, Kenosha, Sheboygan, and even Chicago, many smaller towns contributing their entire force. Among the principal losers are the Mulwaukie Chair Company, whose factory and plant were valued at 500,000dols. ; Wellauer and Co., grocers, 250,000 dols. ; the Gugler Lithographic Company, 200,000 dols. ; Bubb and Kipp, upholsterers 400,000 dols. ; Paton and Co., oil and paint manufacturers, 250,000 dols. ; Roundy and Feekham, 300,000 dols. ; Cheftal and Co.. wholesale grocers, 200,000 dols. ; The Chicago and North-Western Railway Company, 300,000 dols. ; Dohmen and Company, 150,000 dols. ; Inbush Brothers, £250,000 ; and the Malwaukie, Lake Shore, and Western, 75,000 dols.

There are now 3,000 homeless people and 700 buildings in ashes. The pavements and crossings have been guarded all day by Miltia, while through the streets ride members of the Milwaukie Light Horse Squadron with drawn sabres, to prevent thieving.

Reports thus far indicate that probably 25 lives were lost in the great fire. All the homeless are being cared for in the churches. It has been discovered that an organised band of incendiaries was engaged in starting small fires while the big one was raging, their object being theft. Many arrests have been made. The loss is estimated at £8,000,000, the tract burned over measuring a mile in length, and half a mile in width. Seven hundred buildings were destroyed.

---

A SERIOUS landslip occurred in the Sind-Peshin section of the North-Western Railway on the night of the 10th instant. A huge rock, situated between Mudgorge and Mungli stations, came down with great force, covering about 200 feet of the line. Considerable damage was done to the permanent way. The breach caused the cessation of through running for the trains, while the goods traffic was completely stopped. Males and passengers are transhipped at the scene of the accident, the passengers being made to walk about a quarter of a mile to catch the next train.

# THE DISASTER TO A SCOTCH EXPRESS.

## MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

A TERRIBLE railway disaster occurred at Manor Farm, three miles north of Thirsk, shortly before four o'clock on the 2nd inst. A section of the East Coast Express, carrying mails and passengers from Edinburgh to London, come into collision with a goods train from Middlesbrough to Leeds. The horrors of the accident were intensified by a fire which consumed some of the carriages, and may have caused the deaths of passengers whose names do not appear among the ten returned as killed.

The traffic from the North on the East Coast route being very heavy, the train was divided. The first portion, which contained Edinburg and Glasgow passengers, travelled safely, and reached Kings-cross shortly after eight o'clock. The second portion of the train left Edinburg shortly before eleven o'clock with passengers and mails from Dundee, Montrose, Aberdeen, and other places north. The train was made up of thirteen coaches, a Pullman car, and two waggons, one containing dead fish, and the other live fish. All went well until the Border was reached. From Berwick to Northallerton the speed had to be slackened on account of the fog. Soon after leaving Northallerton the atmosphere cleared, and the driver was able to make up for lost time. The run from Northallerton to Thirsk is over a straight, level course. Three miles north of the latter market town is a signal-box, close to a farm known as Manor Farm, and occupied by Mr. Coulson. It was at this point that the disaster occurred. From some unexplained cause a goods train was allowed to interpose between the two portions of the express. It is not known whether the goods train was stationary or was being shunted into a siding in order to await the passage of the Flying Scotchman. The driver of the Express declares that he had no indication that the signals were against him. The tail lights of the heavily freighted goods train were the first warning he received.

In a moment came the collision like a crash of thunder. The driver was pitched right over the engine into a hedge, where he lay with a fractured thigh, and subsequently declined surgical aid until the passengers had been released. His comrade, the fireman, escaped with slight injuries. Cries of alarm and of agony came from the passengers awakened out of their uncertain sleep and plunged into darkness and death. So great was the force of the collision that the engine was broken almost to pieces, and lay at right angles across the up line near to the signal cabin. A van and a third-class carriage were shot over the engine, and the Pullman car, leavig the bogey, came crashing after them. For a moment or two all was darkness. Then came the rush of the steam escaping from the boiler, and very soon flames sprang from the mass of shattered wreckage.

The scene was terrible in the extreme. Daybreak was at hand ; but the wide stretching fields that bound the line were clothed in mist that hid from view the three or four whitewashed cottages and the farm whence help was ultimately obtained. The shrieks of the dying and the cries of those who, though uninjured, were in imminent danger of being burned alive were appalling. Those who were able to release themselves hurried to the assistance of their less fortunate fellow-travellers. The work of rescue was carried out with no lack of courage, and even of heroism. Lighted by the flames, and aided by the neighbouring cottiers, the injured were quickly released, though not before two or or three had sustained such injuries as proved fatal before they could reach the hospital at Thirsk.

Intelligence having been received at York, a special train was made up, and Dr. Gosling and Dr. Anderson with a large staff of railway officials left for the scene of the accident. They were followed by a breakdown gang, and the North-Eastern Railway Company's Fire Brigade. Manor Farm was reached after five o'clock By this time the flames had secured a firm hold of the woodwork of the train. All hope of saving further lives was abandoned and it is feared that at least three persons have been consumed to aches. The doctors profess to identify the bodies of three persons, of whom two are in in the offical list as "missing." A supply of water was obtained from a drainage "runner," but it was not until between one and two o'clock in the afternoon that the flames were extinguished. By this time all that remained of the Scoth Expresss which, in the early hours of the morning, had been rushing along at a speed of over fifty miles an hour was a mass of ironwork, tangled and black, rising to a height of ten feet and covering the lines in all directions.

The charred remains of two or three persons were left at Manor Farm. Eight of the dead were taken to Thirsk, where they lie in the waiting-room at the railway station. The injured were out under the care of Dr. Fergusson and Dr. Hartley, and conveyed in a special train to the Thirsk Hospital. Lottie Hamilton, aged four years, who was on her way to Australia to join her mother, and who travelled in company with her aunt and uncle, died before she reached the hospital. Two hours elasped before the child could be rescued. She was terribly burned. Another of the injured, a man, also died on the way to Thirsk. Those of the passengers whose injuries were not too severe went on to York, where they were received at the Railway Hotel.

The following is a list of the killed :—

Mr. R. M. Boyle of Messrs. Augener and Co., music publishers, 85, Newgate-street, London.

Mr. H. P. Brodie, Plym Villa, Walwood-road, Leytonstone.

Mr. John H. Lee, pea and potato salesman, 111, Spitalfields Market.

Mr. James J. Andersen, 8, Panmure-street, Dundee.

Mr. J. Boswell Hill, 119, George-street, Edinburgh.

Captain Duncan M'Leod, 42nd Highlanders (Black Watch).

George Pitch, Middlesbrough, the guard of the goods train.

Lottie Hamilton (an infant), of Alexandria, Dumbartonshire.

Mrs. A. Mackenzie, of Leven-street, Edinburgh.

Miss McCullock, of Alexandria, Dumbartonshire.

The injured are :—Mr. A Mackenzie, Leven-street, Edinburgh ; Rose White, Bickley, near London ; Sarah Robinson, Montrose ; Provost Sutherland, of Bathgate, near Edinburgh ; Mrs Dad, of Glentarra, Aberdeen ; Lady Stewart, of 73, Harrington-gardens, London ; Mr R. A. Hodgson, 37, Upper George-street, Bryanston-square ; Mrs Fennel Chatsworth-square, Eastbourne ; Mr. George Rhodes, 27, Spring-grove, Headingley, Leeds ; Mr. David Reid, commercial traveller, 27, Cambridge-road, Pilrigg ; Mr. David McCulloch, of Alexandria, Dumbartonshire ; Mr. James Buchanan, of Church-aveme, Cardross, Fellow of Peterhouse College, Cambridge ; the driver of the Express, Rowland Ewart, aged 37, of Gateshead ; and the fireman of the Express, whose name is Head, and who is said to come from Gateshead. Some of the killed are terribly mutilated. The injured are suffering chiefly from bruises and shocks. The most serious case is that of Mr. McCulloch.

Among the stories of escapes, perhaps the most curious is that of the guard at Darlington. He quitted the front van, where he had been sorting his parcels, and entered the rear van, a chance to which he undoubtedly owes his life. At the same town one of the passengers changed carriages and was killed, whereas his companion, who remained, was uninjured. Mr. Anderson who was killed had in his possession periodicals with insurance coupons valued at 2750*l*.

Among others in the train was the Marquess of Tweeddale, who, with the Marquess of Huntly and General Lambton, was asleep when the disaster occurred. They were awakened only as the car left the bogey and shot over the third-class carriage in front. The Marquess of Tweeddale had taken off his boots, which were lost in the saloon car, and was compelled to walk in his stockings. He was uninjured, and proceeded to town by the relief train. The Marquess of Huntly was not so fortunate ; his injuries were, however, very slight, and did not prevent him from proceeding by the relief train as far as Peterborough. General Lambton, who was in the Pullman car, escaped altogether, and went on to London.

The Marquess of Tweeddale, after his arrival in London, made a statement as follows :—

I was travelling in the Pullman sleeping-car, and had for companions the Marquess of Huntly, General Lambton, and Mr. Kynoch, of Isle Bank, near Keith, a Director of the Highland Railway. We were all in bed, and asleep. We were travelling at 60 miles an hour, and at about four miles from Thirsk were awakened by a tremendous crash, and knew that an accident had happened. I looked at my watch and saw that it was ten minutes past four. It was a beautiful morning and quite clear, although a little fog came up afterwards. We found that we had run into a goods train, and that the engine and tender, as well as the carriages in front of the Pullman, were a complete wreck. Fortunately, the goods train had just started, and was moving a little ahead, for had it been stationary we should have suffered much more, as it was heavily loaded with iron, and we were going at great speed. As it was, the end of the Pullman was knocked off. None of us in it were injured, but I saw several dead—seven before we left— and I was told that there were eight or nine. The carriage behind the sleeping car was an ordinary first-class compartment, which was knocked right into the third class carriage behind it, and I saw one gentleman get out of the window and another from underneath. They did not seem to be seriously injured. I saw several injured, but I could not say how many, nor do I know their names. The badly wounded were taken in a special train to Northallerton. A Miss McCulloch, who was travelling with her brother in a third-class carriage in front of us, was killed, with a child and her brother was injured. The guard of the goods train and our stoker lost their lives, and the engine-driver of the Express had his thigh broken. None of the train caught fire, but the engine and whatever there was between it and the Pullman was doubled back from the shock, and formed one heap, which began to burn, but it did not spread to the train on the line so far as I saw. Every piece of glass at the sides and top of the saloon was smashed to atoms and the moveable slides in the car flew out with such force that it is marvellous that none of us had our legs broken. I saw some of the killed. There was a fearful smash at the end of the Pullman, and they were digging out one poor fellow as we came away.

Later in the day the Marquess of Tweeddale gave a further narrative. He said :—

I and my companions in the Pullman sleeping-car were awakened by a terrific crash. The force of the collision at once extinguished the lights, and shattered the glass on the roof and the windows of the car to atoms. The Marquess of Huntly and I were thrown out of our berths, and, for the moment, we did not know what next might happen. At this moment the conductor came from the fore part of the car, and, getting through the window, made his way to the front portion of the train. In a few minutes he returned, and informed us that the worst had happened and that there was no cause for further alarm. We were still in darkness and afraid to walk about for fear of treading on the broken glass. I had been sleeping in the berth on the near side of the car, while Lord Huntly had occupied the one on the opposite side. All our clothes were scattered about the car, and as soon as lamps were obtained we dressed and went to the head of the train and rendered all the assistance we could to the injured and dying. Personally I only saw one man who was what I should consider seriously injured. About twenty minutes after the collision I noticed a brilliant light outside the car, and all of a sudden it developed into a big blaze, which looked to me very much like a big bonfire. The engine tender and two first carriages—I think a third and a first class—were by the force of the collision driven right round by the side of the sleeping-car, and on looking out of the window of the car it seemed as if they had never formed part of the train. I attribute my companions' and my own miraculous escape to the fact that the Pullman cars, which are so strongly built, offer such great resistance to a shock either in the front or rear of a train. The compartment—I think, a first class—behind ours was, however, much damaged. The Pullman offered resistance both ways, and being rigid, practically saved the rear part of the train.

THE WOUNDED.

The sight presented by the corpses in the waiting-room at Thirsk Station was ghastly in the extreme, for several of the dead were fearfully mutilated. The wounded, on the whole, are making fairly good progress. Ewart, the driver of the Express, who, in addition to shock, is suffering from a compound fracture of the thigh, has been visited by his wife. He is much depressed and very disinclined to talk, but the doctor is not dissatisfied with his condition. A marked improvement is noticeable in the case of Mr. Buchanan, of Cambridge who, with Ewart, lies in the Thirsk Infirmary. Mr. Mackenzie, who is being treated in a cottage near the scene of the accident, is doing fairly well. His mother has arrived. As to his wife, her remains have not been found. General Sir J. McLeod and Lady McLeod arrived at Thirsk early this morning, and at once identified the remains of their son, Captain Duncan McLeod.

CAUSE OF THE COLLISON.

The *Central News* special correspondent at Thirsk saw the signalman Holmes who was on duty at the Manor House cabin at the moment the Express ran into the goods train. Holmes, who has been in the employ of the North Eastern Company for over ten years, is about twenty-seven years of age, and has always borne the character of a steady, industrous, and reliable official. He is a member of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, and the secretary of that body, Mr. Harford, to-day responded to his appeal and came in person to see that he was provided with proper legal assistance. Holmes is naturally in a very depressed state of mind, and in telling his sad story frequently burst into tears. His regular hours of duty were from six in the evening until six in the morning, and when he got home on Tuesday morning he declares that he felt exceptionally tired, having had little rest (through no fault of the company) on the previous day. He reached home at 7 a.m., assisted his wife in a few domestic duties, and then went to bed, asking her to bring him up some food and tea. A little later on, she remarked to him that the baby was not very well that morning, and he kept it in bed with him. He fell asleep at about nine o'clock, and apparently slept until just before noon, when his wife came upstairs for the infant. She took it from his side, and had reached the door when she screamed out "Baby is in a fit." That awakened him. He jumped up at once and went for a doctor. He got a ride as far as Otterington, but the medical man was not at home. He walked home in the hope that he might meet him on the road, but failed to do so. When he got home he found the baby was dead.

NO RELIEF.

Feeling utterly unfitted for work, he went to the station-master at Otterington, and said he explained the death of his child. "I am not fit to go on duty. Will you be so good as to get a relief for me?" That was about half-past two. The station-master replied, "I will try what I can do, but you had better come down at your usual time and see what has been the result of the application." By arrangement with his mate he put off going to the signal-box until eight o'clock to enable him to meet his mother, and take her to his home, and then when he got down he was informed that the signal inspector at York had telegraphed that he could not spare the relief. Holmes at once replied that he did not think he was fit for duty, but he would do his best. He accordingly resumed his work at eight o'clock. He fels no particular fatigue in the early part of the night, and duly signalled on the first part of the East Coast Express. From that time he had only a confused recollection of events. He had little doubt that he fell asleep after having given the customary signal for allowing the goods train, which followed tha first half of the Express, to leave the signal-box immediately preceding that in which he was working, and that he did not give the indication to the next box, which would have cleared the line for the goods to advance. Instead of that the train was brought up close underneath his cabin without his becoming aware of it. Then possibly he was awakened by the signal that the second portion of the Express was approaching, and forgetting at the moment that he had not cleared the goods, he gave the signal that the line was clear.

TOO LATE.

That was taken as the signal for the goods to resume its journey and the snorting of the engine at once made him realise what had occurred. The signal indicated that the line was clear for the Express, which had left the preceding box. It was too late to alter them, as the journey between the boxes lasts scarcely more than a minute, and in a little over sixty seconds, to his unutterable horror, the crash came. For the time he lost his head. He knew not what to do with himself, and had it not been for the kindness of a lady passenger who entered his cabin he did not know what would have become of him.

## THE INQUEST.

A jury of Thirsk farmers and tradesmen was summoned to take part in the inquiry which Dr. Walton, one of district coroners for the East Riding of Yorkshire, opened at the railway station, among those present being Mr. Kay Butterworth, the company's solicitor ; and Mr. Welburn, the general passenger superintendent of the line. The proceedings were conducted in a waiting-room. Dr. Walton, at the outset, said he proposed that day only to take evidence of identification, as circumstances rendered it necessary to defer the inquiry into the circumstances of the calamity. He invited the jury to join with him in an expression of sympathy with the relatives of the deceased and this they did unanimously. Mr. Kay Butterworth said he was present by the direction of the chairman and directors of the North Eastern Railway Company to express the very great sorrow which they one and all felt for the terrible calamity, and their sympathy with the relatives of those who had been so suddenly and so tragically removed by an accident which formed a mournful exception to the immunity which the line, had fortunately enjoyed. The jury then proceeded to view the bodies, and after a short absence, the Court was reconstituted, and the taking of evidence of identification proceeded. On the body of Mr. J. J. Anderson were found current copies of six papers which give their purchasers policies of insurance against railway accidents. Two or three of the passengers had on them insurance tickets. In each case the Coroner issued his certificates for burial. Two closing incidents of the day's inquiry are worthy of note. When a member of the jury pointed out that although ten persons were believed to have been killed only eight bodies had been identified, the Coroner decided to call William McCulloch, one of the men injured in the catastrophe, who was well enough to leave the hotel. McCulloch was accordingly sent for, and when he entered the room he presented a ghastly appearance. His head was enveloped in black bandages, his face was pale and scratched, and he walked with considerable feebleness. He spoke, however, with firmness, and described how he, his sister, and the child Lottie Hamilton were travelling together up to the time of the crash. The child he now knew was dead. His sister had not been seen or heard of. A juryman observed that another body was missing, that of a Mrs. Mackenzie, whose husband is lying near the scene of the accident ; and added that what were believed to be the remains of two women had been discovered. The Coroner replied that they could not hold inquests upon portions of bodies, but every inquiry should be made. The inquest was then adjourned for a fortnight, and the jury were taken in a special train to view the scene of the accident.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

Mr. Mundella, President of the Board of Trade, has received the following telegram from Sir Henry Ponsonby, on behalf of the Queen :—"Can you convey to the sufferers from the Thirsk railway accident the Queen's sincere sympathy ? She hopes the wou are going on well.

# THE CRISIS IN THE COTTON TRADE.

A SPECIAL correspondent, writing from Manchester on the 31st ult., said considerable interest necessarily attached to the meeting here yesterday of the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association of Cotton Spinners. It had to decide the issues of peace or war, and the conclusion at which it arrived is sufficiently momentous, and, at the same time, sufficiently significant in its wording of the present temper of the men, to deserve quoting in full. It ran thus :—"That this meeting desires to thank the Mayors of Liverpool and Manchester for their well-meant effort to meddle in the threatened lock-out in the cotton trade ; but, believing that the questions at issue are best understood by the employers and the operatives directly concerned, and can be best arranged between themselves, they decline to recommend their members to consider any proposition that does not emanate from the employers themselves." The grammar of the resolution is a little shaky, but this is a fault which is not unknown even in the House of Commons, and looking at the importance of the decision to be taken, the representatives of the men may well be excused for thinking more of the determination to be expressed than of the words in which it was clothed. It would puzzle any one to find in the resolution the faintest desire for conciliation. The tone of the decision is, indeed, defiant to a degree, but this will not be a surprise to anyone who is acquainted with the progress of events during the last few days. An influential Manchester paper did, indeed, declare yesterday morning that it was unlikely that the men would refuse arbitration, but that they would probably ask that, in the event of arbitration being agreed upon, the notices of the 5 per cent. reduction should be withdrawn. A visit to the Oldham and Ashton-under-Lyne districts on Friday had not, however, induced me to share these views, or to alter the opinions as to the improbability of arbitration being accepted which I had already expressed ; and it is indicative of the feeling which may be supposed to prevail amongst those who have the control of the interests of the men that in its weekly issue of Friday the *Cotton Factory Times*, which is the organ of the Trade Unionists amongst the operatives, wrote "As compared with last week, there is no change in the actual position of affairs in the cotton industry, excepting that we are a week nearer the commencement of the lock-out. . . . It is never wise to attempt the *role* of prophet, but we may risk it so far as to say that after November 5 we shall have the lock-out upon us." The pertinacity with which the representatives of the men contend that the pending struggle will be a lock-out, and not a strike, is remarkable. The fact is that they have recognised that, "apart from the merits of the case, a certain amount of odium attaches to people," who originate an industrial quarrel, and they are anxious that in this case the employers shall be the sufferers. The men, it is contended, are willing to continue working at the old terms, and, therefore, it is the employers who, by refusing those terms, have excluded the men from work. The mills, however, remain open to those men who are willing to accept the reduction. The masters simply state the price they are prepared to pay for labour, and if the men are disinclined to accept that price, and consequently absent themselves from the mills, they are obviously on strike, and must bear the burden of the reprobation which falls upon those who upset a great industry upon insufficient grounds.

It will be observed that the Mayors of Liverpool and Manchester are warned against "meddling" with matters which as they are informed almost in so many words, they do not properly understand. This is hardly the courteous language in which it might have been supposed that a well-meant effort would have been declined, but the explanation is perhaps to be found in the fact that the Mayor of Manchester referred to a strike and not to a lock-out, and that the Mayor of Liverpool spoke of the "masters." Mr. Mawdsley, in his reply to Alderman Leech, objected to the word "strike," and the suggestion of the existence of "masters" has acted as a red rag to a bull upon many men. These are mere trivial points, and it is to be regretted that they should have exerted any influence over a struggle which is likely to be bitter, and may be prolonged, but no one who has been on the spot can doubt that they have affected not the matter, but the tone of the men's resolution. A gigantic fight between labour and capital may now be regarded as certain and it remains to be seen how it will end. It may be convenient here to correct an error which crept into my last letter, and which altered the meaning of a sentence. I certainly did not man to be understood to say that "the men contend that the increased speed attained by improvements in machinery has caused increased work, which is now excessive." They believe that they are subject to an extra strain, but this was explained separately, and has nothing to do with the point now at issue. The word "work" should have been "stock." The action of the men is a protest against overproduction, and there is no doubt that the market is overstocked with yarn. The question is whether the line adopted by the operatives is the best way to remedy the existing state of things. The federated masters contend that it is not. A question, however, which may naturally present itself is this :—If the employers admit that the markets are glutted through over-production, why are they adverse to working short-time ? To this there must be a double answer. In the first place, they believe that a slight reduction of wages will enable them to tide over the present period of depression without the loss caused by standing idle and to wait for more active trade. In the second place, the spinning industry is not a homogeneous business. There is no doubt that more yarn has been spun than the market has required, and that this has had the double effect of sending down the price of the manufactured article and of raising the price of the raw material. But spinning mills are of various types. Some have modern machinery, others have appliances of an older character ; and whilst the latter class are losing money the former are, perhaps, holding almost an even balance. Nearly every mill, too, has its own speciality in some way or the other, and all these factors tend to complicate the situation. Some employers, too, look upon the present state of things as being, in part at any rate, a result of the Baring collapse, which, as they say, caused so much distrust that no one knows what his own position really is.

In regard to the margin to which I referred in my last letter, and which, it must be remembered, has to pay all the expenses of keeping up a mill and to provide the employer with his profits, I have had placed at my disposl a list of the prices per pound of middling American cotton and of 32-twist and 20-twist for every week from March 15 last to October 25. The most common yarns, it may be here explained, are 32 to 40 twist, and 40 to 50 weft, and these are the staple productions of Oldham. I do not propose to go through the list, but a few extracts from it may be valuable as showing the small margin upon which cotton spinners have recently had to work. On April 1, the price of raw cotton was 3 9-16d., one of the lowest prices reached during recent years, and the price of 32-twist was 5 7-8d., showing a margin of 2 5-16d. By the 29th of the month the price of cotton had risen to 3 7-8d., and the price of yarn to 6 5-16d, the margin thus being 2 7-16d. On July 5 the prices were 4d. and 6d., showing a margin of 2d., but by September 6 the price of cotton had fallen to 3 15-16d., and that of the twist to 5 7-8d. The margin was thus only 1 15-16d., and a week later a slight rise in the price of cotton had reduced it to 1 7-8d. On October 25, Middling American cotton was worth 4¼d. per lb., and 32-twist 6¼d., the margin thus being exactly 2d. This is obviously the latest date to which returns can be brought up.

It may be as well for Trade Unionists to note the peculiar condition of things which the coming struggle will produce at Oldham. The fact that operatives are themselves largely interested in a number of the mills belonging to limited liability companies in that town has been frequently mentioned. "The working-class shareholders," however, as Mr. F. Hordern, the Chairman of the Oldham Industrial Co-operative Society, told the Labour Commission a few days ago, "are composed of the artisan class outside of the cotton spinning concerns themselves." In other words, we have two classes of operatives, the one acting as employers and the other as employed. The former are represented on the Masters' Federation, and when the struggle comes we shall find these two groups of men trying to starve one another out. This may be a useful lesson, but it hardly says much for the boasted homogeneity of Trade Unionism throughout the country.

"The Council meeting referred to in Mr. Mawdley's letter is fixed to be held on Saturday week." This is a statement from the organ of the Trade Unionist operatives of Friday last. The Council meeting was held yesterday. The statement, however, is only indicative of the difficulty of obtaining accurate information in regard to events which are occurring from day to day. There is no defined ground of action, and everyone has his own opinion on a matter which is admittedly complicated. Very difficult it is, therefore, to forecast the future. That the struggle will begin next Saturday is now almost certain, and once commenced, it will certainly be severe and may be lengthy. The leaders of the men talk of holding out for six months. I do not think that they will be able to last anything like that time, and though many of their comrades in work will loyally support them, there are already signs that the help accorded will not be universal nor will it be ungrudgingly rendered. On the other hand, there are a number of masters who will be unaffected by the stoppage, and who will not only reap the benefit of any reduction in wages, which may be ultimately enforced, but will, in the meantime, get higher prices for their yarns. How long will the Federated millowners submit to seeing their neighbours making a profit whilst their own mills are standing with smokeless chimneys ? This is an important question, and it is not easily answered. A stoppage of five or six weeks will work off stocks and enable business to be resumed on profitabe terms. If, indeed, no more limited liablity mills were to be started consumption would speedily overtake production, but no such consummation can be anticipated in the present state of the law. On the whole, then, the probabilities point to a stoppage for a limited period, and to the adjustment of the dispute before either of the parties to it has approached the verge of exhaustion.

# MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE LABOUR QUESTION.

THE *Standard* of the 29th ult. gives a summary of Mr. Chamberlain's article in the *Nineteenth Century* on the present aspect of the Labour Question :—

Mr. Chamberlain, who is about to leave England for a brief sejourn under more kindly skies, has asked a number of his political friends to meet him for an interchange of opinion. He will, no doubt, be in a position to give a cheering account of the course of events since the General Election. But as an eminently practical politician he will be more concerned to clear the way, as far as he can, for future action in promoting the interests of the Unionist cause. The appearance in the November number of the *Nineteenth Century* of the article in which he sets forth his views as to the proper attitude of statesmanship to the Labour Question will relieve him of the necessity of producing any set programme for the information of his Liberal Unionist followers and colleagues. The contents of this interesting survey are hardly of the startling kind that might have been anticipated from the accounts with which some indiscreet confidants heralded its advent. Mr. Chamberlain wisely abstains from anything like dogmatic inculcation of duty ; indeed, he is careful to avoid even the appearance of precise recommendation. He does not, when it comes to cataloguing the various heads, describe them as "proposals," but as "suggestions which have been considered with approval." The Essay is, in short, a contribution to the study of problems to which (on this point Mr. Chamberlain is outspoken enough) he deems it neither just nor politic to take a purely negative position. Unionists, he proudly claims, were successful in the last Parliament, almost beyond precedent, in completing the work they had undertaken, and fulfilling the pledges they had given, and, as "they looked forward with confidence to a not distant time when they will once more be in a position of responsibility," he urges them to use the interval in seeking earnestly and sympathetically for a solution of the questions which more and more absorb the attention of the people.

PERSONAL PIQUANCIES.

The personal place of Mr. Chamberlain in the present Party system, the brilliancy, the adroitness, and the loyalty with which he has played a part that his opponents flattered themselves must sooner or later prove fatally embarrassing would in any case give piquancy to his treatment of matters which (whether they are rightly described as "problems" or not) are at all events likely to be serious elements in the evolution of Parliamentary life. The philosophy, it need hardly be said, is seasoned with many an allusion to Mr. Chamberlain's pet antagonists of which few readers will fail to enjoy the humour, and of which the objects of the sarcasm will not be able to deny the force.

The attempt to analyse and classify the various orders of opinion on social issues with which Mr. Chamberlain has prefaced his suggestions has undoubted value. Between the Individualists—the Manchester school, which "is now extinct," and the Collectivists, who "exist rather as theorists than as a practical organisation" is a wide gulf. But it is filled by the Old Trades Unionists and the New Unionists, who between them include what is for the time being the efficient section of the Labour Party. The distinction between the groups is, of course, vague enough, and Mr. Chamberlain judiciously adds (after the Anarchists) a sixth category of State or Municipal Socialists, to which he almost succeeds in proving that we all, more or less, belong. Everyone, he asserts, is in favour of a greater equality of social condition and the more equal distribution of wealth. Even the *laissez-faire* school, he persuades himself, would welcome this result if it came in the course of natural evolution.

NOTHING HEROIC TO PROPOSE.

Mr. Chamberlain, for his part, has nothing heroic to propose, and the various suggestions which he approves are directed rather to removing some specific causes of complaint in the working of the social machine as it stands than to reconstructing it on new principles. He wants to abate grievances rather than to bring about the reign of equality. To payment of members he devotes some consideration, but dismisses it as a change that would lay an absurd burden on the taxpayers, and would fail to effect the object which is in the minds of those who urge it—a larger return of working men to the House of Commons. Like Sir Thomas Farrer and every sensible man, he condemns utterly the County Council idea of paying Municipal workmen exceptionally high wages at the expense of the workmen who are ratepayers. As to the proposal to lessen by legislation the Hours of the Working Day, he considers it both practicable and desirable to allow the experiment to be tried in the case of Miners, where it is most urgently demanded. He sees the difficulty of applying a hard and fast rule to Railway Servants, and would, therefore, rely on the plan of requiring full returns from the Companies, and of giving more power of regulation and control to the Board of Trade. The extension of the doctrine to the hours of Shop Assistants and Shopkeepers is, perhaps, the most striking feature in his survey. No general Bill, he stipulates, or stereotyped conditions are asked for. All that is necessary is to give powers to the Local Authorities in each district, on the application of a large majority of two-thirds or three-fourths of any trade, to approve of regulations prepared by the representatives of the trade, dealing with holidays and hours of closing—such regulations to be enforceable, apparently, by the Local Authorities themselves—not, as we read the scheme, by Courts of Law.

This is not the only instance in which Mr. Chamberlain falls back on local option as a way of escape from the objections to general coercive legislation. With a view to obviating strikes and trade disputes he would set up boards of conciliation and arbitration—judicial tribunals of high rank ; but he would only permit them to announce what in their judgment was right. He would leave the enforcement of the decision to the influence of public opinion. The objections are obvious. A fair rate of wages can never be assessed to a nicety. Yet, as we know, the whole industrial machine is often brought to a standstill by a difference of opinion about sixpence a week. The moral authority of the Court would, therefore, not be quite as formidable a thing as the proposal assumes. Throughout the whole list, indeed, of suggestions, Mr. Chamberlain is disposed rather to plead that the changes conceded will do no harm and may do good, than that they will be efficacious. Space does not permit us to go through the remaining items of a somewhat lengthy catalogue, and there is less necessity as many are already familiar to the public. But Mr. Chamberlain's definite approval of the policy of limiting and controlling pauper immigration, and his belief in the possibility of helping workmen by advances of public funds to purchase their houses, may be mentioned as points of somewhat fresher interest. Mr. Chamberlain adheres to his faith, in his Committee's plan for old-age pensions ; but sorrowfully recognises that the Benefit Societies are utterly averse to it.

The publication of these proposals, however tentative may be their form, naturally invites speculation as to how far the two portions of the Unionist Party will be in accord in the desire to give them a place in the Unionist Programme. Will the close co-operation which lasted during the six years when the Conservative Ministry were in office, and the Liberal Unionists kept them there by their votes, be maintained now that both are in Opposition ? There may be absolute agreement in the Division Lobby, as against a Separatist Ministry, but when it comes to a propaganda in the Constituencies, who is to define the limits of legitimate "suggestion ?" Will Mr. Chamberlain start an "unauthorised programme" when he is in political alliance with Lord Salisbury, as he did when he was in political alliance with Mr. Gladstone ?

THE TORIES : THE REAL SOCIAL REFORM.

The article supplies us with good ground for believing that there can be no possibility of competition or of discord. Never has a more ample tribute been paid to a great Party than the remarkable passage in which Mr. Chamberlain recognises the superior claim of Toryism to effective zeal in the cause of Social Reform. "In social questions," he states, "the Tories have almost always been more progressive than the Liberals, and the Conservative Leaders, in their latest legislation, have only gone back to the old Tory traditions. An acknowledgment of this kind is not the less welcome because it is honestly deserved. "Almost all the legislation dealing with labour questions has been initiated by Tory statesmen, and most of it has been passed by Tory Governments." Is it ungracious to express a wish that, at an earlier period, Mr. Chamberlain had permitted himself to do this justice to Conservative statesmanship ? The days are not wholly forgotten in which a frank admission that the Factory and Workshops Acts, Mines Regulation Acts, Merchant Shipping Legislation, the Acts relating to sanitation, artisans' dwellings and many another department of reform in things affecting the life and homes of the people, were of Conservative inspiration and origin, would have been a pleasant variation on certain eloquent censures pronounced by a very ardent Radical Statesman.

# THE STRANDING OF THE HOWE.

H.M. ironclad Howe, which ran ashore at the entrance to the port of Ferrol, has been successfully floated off. The vessel has, it is understood, sustained somewhat serious damage, and the Minister of Marine has instructed the Maritime Prefect to permit the necessary repairs to be effected at the State dockyard here. No one was injured by the stranding of the vessel.

The Seahorse, ocean tug, was ordered to leave Portsmouth at an hour's notice to the relief of H. M. S. Howe. The Howe belongs to the Portsmouth Division of the Channel Squadron, and is one of the "Admiral" class, which constituted the most powerful ships in the Royal Navy until the "Royal Sovereign" class was designed. Her original cost was £638,179, to which has to be added £66,163 for incidental expenses, and the cost of the maintenance, etc., after completion, amounts to £25,658. She is armed with four 67-ton guns, mounted *en barbette*, six 6-in. breech-loaders, twelve six-pounder quick-firing guns, seven two-pounders, and several light guns, and she can discharge five torpedoes simultaneously. She relieved the Iron Duke in the Channel Squadron in May, 1890. In naval circles it is believed the Howe must have gone aground in a fog, having been drawn out of her course by magnetic influences, as the weather of late has been extremely varying in Western Europe. She is commanded by Captain A. P. Hastings, who is an officer of very high reputation ; while Commander Dickson is a navigating officer of such exceptional skill and ability that he has often been called at courts-martial to guide the Court on points of technical difficulty. Writing on the 26th of October, a correspondent on the Howe states that the squadron would remain at Corunna for a week, and would then go to Arosa Bay. It would, therefore, seem that the vessel got under weigh on Wednesday, 2nd inst., to carry out this movement, and that while so engaged the Howe drifted out of her course and got inside Ferrol "Reber,"

# THE "DARKEST ENGLAND" INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

THE Earl of Onslow has accepted the offer made last July by "General" Booth, of the Salvation Army, to submit to a committee of independent and impartial men the account of the manner in which he has expended the moneys subscribed for the "Darkest England" social scheme.

Lord Onslow has secured the co-operation in this investigation of the Right Hon. Sir Henry James, M.P. Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P. (the Under-Secretary for the Colonies), and Mr. Walter Long (late Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board). Mr. Edwin Waterhouse, B.A., President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, will assist in the investigation having placed his professional services at the disposal of the committee. Mr. C. E. Hobhouse, M.P., will assist as Secretary.

The committee met on Oct. 25 at 7, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall. There were present the Earl of Onslow, Sir H. James, Mr. S. Buxton, M.P., Mr. W. Long, Mr. Waterhouse, and Mr. C. E. Hobhouse, M.P., Sir H. James was elected chairman. Mr. Waterhouse, in addition to giving his professional services, consented to act as a member of the committee. The committee determined, before proceeding further, to learn the names of those who had made charges in respect of "General" Booth's dealing with the funds of the "Darkest England" scheme, and to request those persons to communicate with the committee, in order that any such charges affecting "General" Booth might be formulated and presented in a tangible and specific shape. Another sitting of the committee will take place on November 1. Two members of the committee were deputed to inspect the work already in hand in London.

Pending the inquiries of the committee, "General" Booth has issued another appeal for money. He writes :—

This money I must have, or I shall be involved in circumstances of great difficulty, and the further development of the scheme, in its present proportions, will be impossible. Now to stop operations in this fashion would, I believe in my heart, be very grieving to God, would be displeasing to hundreds of thousands of the best and most humane people in the land. Nay, I believe there would be a wail of disappointment throughout the world. Many would say, "You have never asked us straight out for the money." This would be the truth. I have not, but I want to do so now. There have been many reasons why I have done so before. My foreign journeys, in the first instance, came in the way. Then there was the general election. Then the flight from the cities to the health resorts, and lastly my appeal for an inquiry. Immediate help is a positive necessity. To wait until next year is impossible. Christmas will soon be here, when other things will absorb the public mind, and call for the beneficence of those who are free and willing to help us now. I propose, therefore, to ask the friends of God and man, during the coming November, to contribute the £60,000 needed. It may be objected, "Why not wait until the committee shall have reported to the country before making the appeal ?" I reply that there is reason to believe that the committee will, as I have just said, have reported by the time this appeal is made, while those who wish it can make their promises conditional on the report being a satisfactory one. For ourselves, we have no fear as to the result, and therefore propose that every arrangement shall be ready for making the appeal when the judgment of the committee is delivered.—The "General" says he shall ask "a generous co-operation." He purposes inviting "every editor of every newspaper in the kingdom to write an editiorial on the scheme, and ask their readers to assist him in completing the experiment." A Social League is to be formed, the senior members of which shall engage to give or collect at least £5 a year, and the young people £1.

The *Times* finds fault with the committee because it is made up solely of politicians. The Army commands a great many votes, and cynical people will find it difficult to believe that the fact does not exercise an unconscious influence on the deliberations of a body of strong party men.'

---

MR. GRIGG, so long head of the Education Department in Madras, is, a contemporary supposes, reckoned the lucky man of the Civil Service by his contemporaries. After twelve years of independent control of a department of his own, he has been selected for that most eligible post—the Residency of Travancore and Cochin—which has been vacated within the last few days by Mr. Hanyngton. The Travancore Residency is now the only Political appointment remaining in the gift of the Madras Government ; but it is an uncommonly good one.

MR. HARRY QUILTER has edited in a dainty little book Mr. George Meredith's "Jump-to-Glory Jane" (Swan Sonnenschein and Co). This satirical poem, of about the same length as John Gillpin, was originally published in Mr. Quilter's dead and gone "Universal Review." It was but an entree there. Mr. Quilter now seems to offer it to us as a dinner. For this purpose it has to be helped out with accessories, and one of these is an introduction by the editor on the genius of George Meredith. Another, is a series of illustrations designed under Mr. Quilter's direction by Mr. Lawrence Housman. Jump-to-Glory Jane is a religious fanatic of the dancing variety, but it has been found necessary to state that she has no connection with the Salvation Army. Mrs. Girling, the Shaker, may, or may not, have suggested her—we are permitted to think as we please on that point. The main thing is that she suddenly receives a sort of illumination of hopping in her village home, and hops through her remainder of life in a kind of ecstacy of motion, until she hops into her grave. What all the onlookers thought of it is the subject of Mr. Meredith's song. That eminent man's humour is ever the mystery of a literary sect. But, if one is not born to a sense of it, it is best not to seek it, but to let tired eyelids fall on tired eyes. The illustrations are equally well meant. So is Mr. Quilter's criticism. In a region where good intentions count for righteousness this work should be held in high esteem.

## FAIRBAIRN'S BOOK OF CRESTS.

The new edition of Fairbairn's "Book of Crests," revised and amplified by Mr. Fox-Davies, ought to prove a boon to exemplars of a proper pride who, not aspiring to anything so dignified as a Coat-of-Arms, feel that their place in the world is not among the persons with mere monograms. In itself this cognisance is not very distinctive. But, as an ornament to note paper, a carriage door, or the top of a spoon, one of those unzoological beasts in which heralds delight is decidedly more becoming than the most intricate interlacement of initials which the engraver can devise. The lordly quartos before us amply supply that "long-felt want." Their pages will, however, bring little comfort to the obliging stationers who, on receipt of a trifling fee, and the "name and county" of the applicant, profess to find armorial bearings without troubling the Heralds' College or being too inquisitive regarding the pedigrees of their customers. For, as befits his calling, Mr. Fox-Davies is not to be trifled with in his science. He is properly severe on all such panderers to gentility, rejecting with unfeeling contempt these seal-makers' crests under the collective term of "bogus." Naturally, so sound a Herald warns those who pay the Government two guineas per annum for the privilege of displaying heraldic devices that the tax-collector's receipt has no authority in the eyes of the stern officials in Queen Victoria-street. There is, we are assured, no such thing as "the prescriptive right to Arms." They must have been granted by the Sovereign or the Heralds' College acting in her name, though, the question of fees being settled, we have an impression that the rest of the procedure is not very onerous. Still, there is a distinct law governing the usage and adoption of crests. It is not "simply a matter of choice" weather this emblem should be a dragon or a griffin, a lion on its hind legs or an heraldic tiger in the same attitude, with a motto consisting of the neatest line that may strike the armiger-to-be in the Latin Grammar or the Dictionary of Classical Quotations. In strict legality—and without this the whole affair becomes a poor joke—the grant of this bearing, with the shape of the crest and the motto beneath it, rests in England with the College of Arms in Queen Victoria-street, in Scotland with the Lyon Office, and in Ireland with the Ulster Office, in the Record Tower of Dublin Castle. In England direct legitimate descent from a person entitled to a particular cognisance is required from all who adopt it. "Name and county" are of no account, unless the Earl Marshal issues his warrant accordingly.

In Scotland the right to bear the Arms or Crest of a family is absolutely confined to the heir-of-line only. All younger sons are required to matriculate their arms or crest in Lyon Court, when some mark of cadency is added, and, in like manner, their younger sons must take a similar course. Though not a regulation, it is a very general practice. upon each occasion of such matriculation, to alter the crest, which accounts for the very large number of utterly different crests in existence for the same family among Scottish heraldic cognisances. In Ireland the English law is followed, with this addition, that when a Coat-of-Arms has been borne continuously by a family for four or more generations, without lawful authority, it is within the discretion of Ulster King of Arms to confirm these assumptions, with some mark denoting to the initiated that this has been done. Actually the crest was the ornament of the helmet, and afforded protection against a blow. In very ancient rolls of Arms it is not noticed, and in early seals, where it does appear, it is seldom heraldic. Of fourteen seals of horsemen in complete armour appended to the Barons' letter to the Pope, in 1301, three only have regular crests—viz., those of the Earls of Lancaster and Gloucester and Sir John St. John. It was not until the fourteenth century that they became general. Like mottoes, crests were often "allusive" or "canting." Thus, Grey of Wilton used a "grey," or badger; Lord Welles, a bucket and chain; and the Boutreaux, a buttress. Two or more crests cannot, with very few exceptions, be used by people with a single surname, except where one of these be of "honourable augmentation" or where one or both be governed by some special grant such as Chetwynd-Talbot and Fitz-Alan-Howard. This is the law undoubtedly. But there are now no visitations of Heralds to see whether anybody is assuming Arms to which he is not entitled, and in any case no more penalty attaches to the ambitious person who sets up a "name and county" crest than there would be if he called himself a lord. In the latter instance he might be laughed at; in the former, he would not even be noticed—the offence is too general. Indeed, the "bogus" crests are probably more numerous than the real ones, though it seems one of the mysteries of human nature why any person with a carriage to decorate, or silver plate to mark, cares to put himself under the ban of the College of Arms, when, by the payment of a very moderate fee, he might obtain a legitimate grant. Mr. Fox-Davies is inexorable. He will admit none of the "heraldic stationers'" crests, dismissing from his quartos all that he can detect as of unwarranted assumption. He confesses, however, that it is a task beyond his power to examine each of the ten thousand cases of this sort. But, after weeding Mr. Fairbairn's original work of a host of fictions, there remain enough for a very large choice. The book before us contains four hundred and ninety-one pages devoted to description, each page holding on an average seventy-five names—so that, on the smallest computation, there are between thirty and forty thousand British families legally entitled to sport duly emblazoned heraldic crests and mottoes, the mere recital of the latter occupying ninety-five closely-printed quarto pages. Hence, it is needless self-denial for anybody to be without this piece of genealogical vanity. For though Mr. Fox-Davies' Volume does not contain quite as many surnames as the "London Directory," it embalms the most extraordinary number of devices and mottoes, and so forth, that have ever found a place in as many pages of print.

The first fact which strikes us is that in spite of the editor rejecting hosts of stationer "found" crests, he inserts a great number of families with no better local habitation than "Scotland," or "Ireland," or "London" or "Herts," or even without any particular part of the kingdom being given, though the surnames in question are by no means very uncommon. Thus—omitting the Hainses—there is a Haynes with "a stork rising," another with "a demi-hind arg.," a third whose crest is "an eagle preying on a tortoise all ppr.," a fourth with "an eagle displayed az., semee of estoiles or.," and a fifth with "three Moors' heads conjoined in one neck, facing dexter, sinister, and upwards," and yet not even a country or a kingdom is given as an aid to their allocation. Why certain names should have become common and others rare has always been a moot question among genealogists. Why, for example, thousands of people should prefer to be called Brown and Smith instead of Black and Weaver, or how their descendants have become more numerous in every land than the holders of less ancient, though conventionally more aristocratic appellations, is a puzzle, unless at the time when surrames came into use—a comparatively recent date—something very honourable or very distinctive attached to them. We find, at all events, nearly all the "vulgar" English names in the Roll of Battle Abbey, and those which are not were in England before the Conqueror came They are also fully represented among the armigeri of Mr. Fox-Davies. Thus, the Smiths, who, according to the wittiest of the race, "never had any arms, and always sealed their letters with their thumbs," have in their varied spellings of Smijth, Smith, Smyth and Smythe, thirteen columns devoted to their crests. The Browns—with the terminal "e" and without it—not to speak of the Bruns, the Brunes, and the Brouns—find less than half of that space sufficient to display the cognisance of the gentlefolks of their honourable family; the Robertsons, Robinsons, and Robsons are dismissed in three columns; and strange to say, remembering the long pedigrees of Wales, about the same space is enough to enumerate the Joneses who have satisfied the Heralds' College touching their right to use crests. The Scotch "Macs" are much more crestiferous than the Irish "O's"—Which is curious, considering the universal descent of most Milesians from those native Kings who, judging from the number of their putative progeny, must have been remarkably abundant. Yet only two of the M'Tavishes, who "had a boat of their own at the Flood," seem to have found it necessary to assert their antiquity by obtaining the legal use of a crest, which in both cases happens to be "a boar's head erased" with mottoes ringing the changes on a bit of Latin which hints that they will not be forgotten—a feature in their history which a great many of the neighbouring clans have the best of reasons for remembering.

---

A correspondent from Berlin states that the Emperor has ordered the strictest inquiry to be made as to how the *Kolnische* obtained the text of the Army Bill. It is said that each member of the Federal Council will be requested to state on his honour that he had nothing to do with the publiction. Count Caprivi believes that it was due to some negligence in collecting the copies of the Bill.

At a banquet given by the Maharja of Kashmir at Jammu on Thursday night, Lord Roberts made an interesting speech, alluding to the many improvements which had been made, within his recollection, in the condition of the State. His Excellency spoke in high terms of the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops, referring specially to their services during the operations in Hunza and Nagar.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The City Line s s City of Edinburgh, 2,202 tons, Captain William Frame, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,070 tons, Captain Alexander, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain W T Fairweather, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jedda, &c., with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Fultala, 2,692 tons, Captain R J Phillips, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo, and Mr and Mrs Herbert and child as passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Calder, 400 tons, Captain J Lovell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 94 horses, 74 cases opium and 1 deck passenger.

The s s Akbar, 1,441 tons, Captain G Baldwin arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Mauritius (5th November), with a cargo of sugar and Mr and Mrs Rhea and infant and 37 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

The B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Maj and Mrs Hayes Sadler and child, Mr Cartwright, Mr Faust Lurian, Mr C D Bennett, Mr Rasid bin Maray, and 75 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Maj Genl Sir George White. V C, K C B, Surgn-Maj Genl W R Rice, C S I, Lieut Roome, Lieut Kindall, Mr T Wilson, Miss Remington, Dr and Mrs McKenzie and two children, Mr W Platton, Mr D Longworth, Mr B H J Rustomji, Mr C J Rustomjee, Mr Sorab, Mr Cochino Bach, and two Misses Bach.

The B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain F E Gillett, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 92 cases opium, 106 horses and the following passengers:—Mr Smith, Mr Khamissa and one friend, Mr Sulliman bin Mitha, Mr Shaik Allibin Amed and son, Mr and Mrs Cawasjee Kaikhusroo, Fatimabai, Mr Sulliman Jassum, Mr Gungaram, Mr Abbool Aziz and friend, Mr Salla bin Nasser, Mr Alli bin Abdoola, Mr B Methar, Mr Jacob, Mr Jeramdas, Mr Vulubdas, one woman and a boy, Mr Abdool bin Ali Mr Abdul bin Sutha, Mr Meazid Bin Sootha and 73 deck.

### MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

The following information received from the Collector of Salt Revenue is officially published:—

The following Buoys were replaced on the dates shown against each of them:—Alibag Buoy, 21st Sept; Bankot, inner and outer, 26th Sept; Anjanvel Buoy, 3rd Oct; Ambulgad Reef Buoy, 1st Oct; Malvan Harbour Buoys, 24th Sept; Johnstone Castle Buoy, 23rd Sept; and Malvan Outer Buoys, 26th Sept.

INDIA WEST COAST, KARACHI HARBOUR.
Alteration in colour and shape of Buoys in Karachi Harbour.

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Karachi, dated 17th Oct 1892, that the colour and shape of buoys in that harbour have been altered.

All buoys marking the channel are now in accordance with Exhibit "B" of the Report of the Committee on the Universal System of Buoyage, dated November 1891, viz., those on the starboard hand are Conical and painted Red; those to port, Flat-Topped and painted Black.

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—November 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. City of Edinburgh | 2102 | Frame | A | Sir C Forbes & Co |
| " King Arthur | 1047 | Fairweather | C | B and P S N Co. |
| " Calder | 400 | Lovell | D | B and P S N Co |
| " Braunfels | 1923 | Taree | E | Glade & Co. |
| " Tanjore | 1402 | Barron | F | HajeeCassumJoosub |
| " Glantivy | 1922 | Francis | H J | W & A Graham & Co |
| " Skerryvore | 2200 | Chandler | K | K Nixon & Co. |
| " Blue Cross | 1959 | Smith | O | T Morrison & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Ponani ..................Nacoda ..................Shepherd & Co.

The Time-balldrops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | No. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Peninsular | 2711 | Loggin | 1 | P & O Co |
| " Java | 2631 | Bason | 4 | P & O Co |
| " Imperator | 2340 | Bechtinger | 7 | A Lloyd's S N Co |
| " MariaTeresa | 1922 | Deperis | 8 | A Lloyd's S N Co. |
| Ship W Manson | 366 | Kindell | 9 | H J H Ahmed |
| S.S. Akbar | 1441 | Baldwin | 10 | Hajee Cassum |
| " Kirby Hall | 1688 | Phillips | 11 | E Bates & Co |
| " Aston Hall | 2254 | McFee | 14 | E Bates & Co |

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
(Sunday, November 20.)

S.S. Emin............ 594 ......Peterson......F Heyer
H B Mudlark ............ 304 ..................B Port Trust.

### ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Akbar (s) | Baldwin | Mauritius, Nov 5. |
| | Colaba (s) | Alexander | Karachi, Nov 16. |
| | Calder (s) | Lovell | Busreh, Nov 2. |
| | Pachumba (s) | Russell | Karachi, Nov 17. |
| 20 | Clyde (s) | Parfitt | London, Oct 28. |
| | H. M. S. Cossack | Cross | Muscat, Nov 15. |
| | Siam (s) | Weigheil | Aden. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Pemba (s) | Rothwell | Persian Gulf. |
| | Nadir (s) | Budd | Calcutta, &c. |
| | Himalaya (s) | Orman | London, &c. |
| | City of Dundee (s) | Frame | Karachi. |
| | Fultala (s) | Phillips | Calcutta, &c. |
| 20 | King Arthur (s) | Fairweather | Jedda, &c. |
| | Kapurthala (s) | Livingstone | Karachi. |

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Imperator, for Trieste, &c.
" Fazilka, for Calcutta, &c.
" Colaba, for Rangoon, Calcutta, &c.

### VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Skerryvore (s), 2200, Chandler
Blue Cross (s), 1959, Smith
Queen of India (s), 2474, Mathias
Braunfels (s), 1976, Taree
Glantivy (s), 1982, Francis
Imperator (s), 2441, Bechtinger
Maria Teresa (s), 1922, Deperis
W Branch (s), 2148, Ritson
Peninsular (s), 2912, Loggin
Brindisi (s), 2299, Roche
Gwalior (s), 1648, Speck
Java (s), 2734, Basen
Lombardy (s), 1571, Cale
Nizam (s), 1615, Tillard
Thibet, 1665, Wibmer
Venetia (s), 1551
Verena (s), 1876, Seymour
Harrington, 572, McDougall
Tovy, 303, Jones
W Manson, 366 Kindred
C of Edinburgh (s), 2102, Frame
Indra (s), 2333, Burkitt
Baron Clyde (s), 1071, Peat
Bidston Hill, 2434 Jones
River Indus (s), 2255, Scott
Aston Hall (s), 2254, McFee
Kirby Hall (s), 1689, Phillips
Methley Hall (s), 2182, Buck
Mayfield (s), 1725, Murray
Wistow Hall, (s), 2139, Barclay

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Boadicea, Gifford
I M S Dalhousie, Black
I M S Lawrence, Hooper
I M S Tenasserim, Hewett
R I M S Assaye, Langdon
R I M S Canning, Chandler
R I M S Clive, Shopland
R I M S Plassy, Gunn

### KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
9 Oriental s..............Forbes ........Bombay.
Kilwa s..............Gimblet........Persian Gulf.
12 Kapurthala s........Livingstone ...Bombay via C Coast.
13 La Seyne s..........Blanc ..........Bombay.
15 Assyria s............Skinner.........Bombay.
Pachumba s.........Russell .........Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
9 Kilwa s..............Gimblett .......Bombay.
10 Karagola s..........Tice ............Bombay.
Oriental s...........Forbes ..........Persian Gulf.
12 Kapurthala s.......Livingstone ...Bombay via C Coast.
14 La Seyne s.........Blanc ............Aden.
15 Colaba s.............Alexander ......Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Assyria, J Skinner, McIver Mackenzie and Co, for Persian Gulf.

Steamer Pachumba, McIver, Mackenzie and Co, for Bombay.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
15 Kola s ............Fausset..........Rangoon, Nov 8.
Khandalla s ..........Kendall ......Bombay, Oct 20.
16 Legislator s ........Bond ..........Liverpool, Oct 16.
Pundua s ............Croft ..........Singapore, Nov 2.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 15.—Steamers Catherine, Apcar, Gulf of Wisco mbe Taranto and Park.

Nov. 16.—Steamers Goal and Bhundara; ships Eurt orpe and Nile; and barque Satiago.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
17 Scindia s ............ ...... Rangoon.
Harram s ............ ...... Middlesbro'.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.
16 Kerbela s............ ...... Rangoon.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 19th November, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ............ 29·905
Temperature of the Air ............ 78·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer ............ 69·1
Dew Point ............ 64·6
Relative humidity of Air............ 0·643
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ............ 0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) 85·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ............ 70·0
[illegible] Directions of Wind* .....ENE, NW, NNW, N, NE.
[illegible] of Wind in 24 hours* ............ 230
*From midnight to midnight.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—November 19.

For Liverpool.

City of Edinburgh s—2,000 cwts wheat, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

For Hamburg.

Braunfels s—604 cwts myrabollams, Otto Martin; 386 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

For Antwerp.

Skerryvore s—1,200 cwts castorseed, A Blaschek and Co; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Venice.

Imperatrix s—1,000 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers; 500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 97 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

For Trieste.

Imperatrix s—290 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 330 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Genoa.

Glantivy s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Marseilles.

Glantivy s—130 cwts madder roots, Volkart Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Java s—19 cwts fennelseed, 3 cwts peacockfeathers and 75 cwts kismiss, Yue Lan Ching; 24 cwts sharkfins and 2½ cwts fishmaws, P Damjee; 60 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 60 bales twist, Tata and Co; 55 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.

For Shanghai.

Java s—125 bales twist, B H Abdoolarehman; 200 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 25 bales twist, 6 chests opium. and 16 bales piecegoods, Tatta and Co; 53 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Yokohama.

Java s—100 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 34 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 20 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Kobe.

Java s—100 bales cotton, Ookerda Khetsey; 895 bales cotton and 25 bales twist, Tata and Co; 10 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

## KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 8th to 14th November.)

EXPORTS.

Karagola s, (Bombay)—72 cwts cotton unpressed, 13 bales wool, 333 cwts wool unpressed, and 902 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta, 705 corges skins and 2385 lbs tea.

Pemba s, (Bombay)—218 corges skins.

City of Perth s, (Hull)—14,840 cwts wheat and 20,000 cwts bones.

Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool)—2,732 bales wool, 83,200 cwts wheat, 6,567 cwts jowaree, 4,491 cwts bones and 943 lbs tea.

Country Craft (Bombay) 27 cwts cotton unpressed, 150 cwts wool unpressed and 366 cwts rice.

IMPORTS.

Lycia s, (Liverpool)—240 pieces grey goods.

Rufford Hall, (Liverpool)—751 pieces grey goods; 300 pieces white goods; 470 pieces prints and 5,000 lbs grey yarns.

Karagola s, (Bombay)—17,265 pieces grey goods; 1,557 pieces white goods; 829 pieces prints, 3,200 lbs grey yarns, 4,600 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarn and 43 cwts copper.

Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool)—368 pieces grey goods, 350 pieces white goods, and 12 pieces prints.

Douro s, (Hull via Bombay)—2,500 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns.

City of Perth s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—49 pieces prints.

Adowa s, (London)—27 pieces prints.

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—892 pieces grey goods, 901 pieces white goods and 791 pieces prints.

Braunfels s, (Hamburg, Antwerp, London via Bombay—1,066 iron bar rod sheets and hoops; 1,072 cwts steel, 100 cwts spilter; and 100 cwts copper.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—24,399 pieces grey goods, 12,857 pieces white goods, 6,037 pieces prints, 17,450 lbs grey yarns, 5,290 lbs Turkey red and Dyed yarns and 26 cwts copper.

City of Dundee s, (Glasgow and Liverpool via Bombay)—1,242 pieces grey goods, 16,147 pieces white goods, 17,032 pieces prints, 8,600 lbs Turkey red and Dyed yarns, 40 cwts iron bars, rods, sheets and hoops, and 666 cwts steel.

Oriental s, (Bombay)—2,175 pieces grey goods, 1,889 pieces white goods, 1,929 piecesprints, and 6,400 lbs grey goods, &c.

Country craft s, Bombay—32 cwts iron bars, rods, &c.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 17.

Von Donop, Major, Bengal, R E, on duty, from Poona.

November 18.

Butt, Capt, Ms, 2nd Ms I, from furlough, from England.
Lister, Major, Bo, R E, on duty, from Poona.

November 19.

Emerson, Surgn-Major, Ms, A M S, on leave, from Tosengon.
Walker, Major-Genl, Bengal, D G O, in India, on duty, from Madras.
White, Major-Genl, Bengal, Dist Staff, on leave, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—November 19.

Grant, Col, Bengal, A A G, on leave, to Europe.
Sharp, Lt-Col, Bo, The King's Own, on leave, from England.
Brocklehurst, Capt, Ms, 2nd Som L I, on leave, from England.
Muna, Major, Bengal, 1st R I, Fus, on leave, to England.
Roberts, Surgn-Col, Ms, I M S, on furlough, to England.
Kelly, Surgn-Capt, Ms, A M S, on leave, to England.
Langworthy, Lt, Bengal, Drag Guards, on furlough, to England.
Carlton, Capt, Bo, King's Own, on leave, to Deolalee.
Fagan, Col, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on leave, to Europe.
Hillyard, Lt-Col, Bengal, half-pay, on retirement, to England.
Merriman, Col, Bo, R L, on leave, to England.
Battye, Lt, Bengal, 2-4 Gurkhas, on leave, to England.
Laming, Capt, Bo, 18th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Hudson, Surgn-Capt, Ms, A M S, on leave, to England.
Emerson, Surgn-Major, Ms, on leave, to England.
Walker, Major-Genl, Bengal, D G O in India, on duty, to Allahabad.
Hibbert, Capt, Bo, Lanc Fus, on retirement, to England.
De Ponthien, Lt, 10th Bo L I, on duty, to Aden.
White, Major-Genl, Bengal, Dist Staff, on leave, to England.
Von Donop, Major, Bengal, R E, on duty, to Calcutta.

November 20.

Nicolson, Col, Bo, 24th Inftry, from leave, to Karachi.
Carleton, Lt, Bo, King's Own Regt, on leave, to Ahmednagar.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 21st November 1892.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

To-morrow, at 7 a.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill, at the Fort Head-Quarters.

Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill, at the Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day, at 8-30 p.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun drill, at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Thursday, at 8-30 p.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun drill, at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

2. On Saturday next, the 26th instant, No. 1 Company will parade at Municipal Office at 4-15 p.m., sharp, and proceed by Tram-car to Sassoon Dock and march from there to Pilot Bunder, to commence the annual gun target practice. Members are reminded that attendance at this practice is necessary in order to earn the extra Capitation Grant of Rs. 10.

The parade for No. 2 Company will be notified hereafter.

Dress—Drill order, without arms.

3. A proficiency class will begin in the first week in December next. Members wishing to join are requested to forward their names to the Acting Adjutant without delay.

4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 18th instant and posted to No. 3 Sub-division of No. 1 Company:—No. 285, Gunner J. A. Brandon.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
Bombay, 21st November 1892.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

At the Oval—Mondays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.
Byculla School—Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.
Indo-British Institution—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
St Mary's school—Tuesdays at 4-15 p.m., and Thursdays at 7-15 a.m.
Cathedral High School—Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

2. There will be company drill for 'A' Company on every Monday and Wednesday evening until further orders in the compound of St Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon, at 5 p.m.

3. There will be company drill for 'B' Company every Wednesday evening until further orders at the J. J. Hospital, Byculla, at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members who have not already drawn their arms, accoutrements and saddlery are requested to apply during the week for the same.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

### PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Hyderabad Residency Orders.*)

Capt W Hastings, Dity Commr of the Ellichpur Dist, has been placed temporarily on special duty at Hyderabad.

Mr F Wright, Dist, Supdt of Police of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as a Depy Commr of the 3rd class and placed in charge of the Ellichpur Dist, and has been granted furlough out of India for six months.

Mr R MacGill, Extra Assist Commr of the 4th class, is placed in charge of the duties of the office of Depy Commr of the Ellichpur Dist, vice Mr Wright, on furlough, and during the absence on deputation of Capt Warren Hastings, or until further orders.

Capt R P Colomb, appointed an Assistant Commr of the 2nd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Dist, is posted to the Akola Dist.

Mr C A Fraser, Assist Supdt of Police of the 1st grade, and an Offlcg Dist Supdt or Police of the 4th class, is appointed to Officiate as a Dist Supdt of Police of the 3rd class.

The Resident is pleased to appoint Capt R P Colomb, Assist Commr in the Akola Dist, to be a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists.

---

The Government of Victoria, like the Paris Municipality, appears to be dealing vigorously with juvenile offenders and what are known to us as "street arabs." The Department for Neglected Children in Melbourne reports that the children removed under the law from gaols to reformatories in the past year have done fairly well; but, looking to the difficulty in inducing employers to take these transferees into their service, they urge upon magistrates to send children to the reformatories at once. As regards very young children under remand they remind these functionaries that the Department has now every facility for receiving such cases at the Royal Park Depots. The Department's system of boarding-out neglected children is officially described as "a great success," the demand for children having been so greatly in excess of the supply for a long time past that only applications from specially suitable persons are now entertained. The children, it is stated, are carefully looked after by the foster parents, under the active supervision of the numerous ladies who give their honorary services ungrudgingly.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 19th OF NOVEMBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| Stations. | Barometer, 8 A.M. | Wind. | | Temperature in Shade | | Humidity, 8 A.M. | Rainfall. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Direction. | Rate per hour. | Maximum of past 24 hours. | Minimum of past 24 hours. | | Past 24 hours. | Since 1st November to date. | Variation, 1st November to date. |
| Delhi | 30·044 | W S W | 3 | 82·1 | 55·1 | 54 | ... | ... | —0·04 |
| Agra | 30·071 | N W | 4 | 86·1 | 53·1 | 50 | .. | .. | ... |
| Cawnpore | 30·037 | W | 2 | 84·0 | 51·0 | 63 | .. | 0·09 | ... |
| Allahabad | 30·019 | W N W | 3 | 82·5 | 54·1 | 57 | ... | 0·30 | +0·27 |
| Jhansi | 30·061 | Calm | 1 | 88·4 | 58·7 | 40 | ... | ... | —0·05 |
| Jacobabad | 30·028 | Calm | 1 | 87·0 | 51·5 | 57 | .. | ... | .. |
| Karachi | 30·060 | E N E | 10 | 85·0 | 57·5 | 83 | .. | .. | .. |
| Jeypore | 30·101 | Calm | 3 | 87·1 | 50·7 | 65 | .. | 0·02 | —3·30 |
| Ajmere | 30·112 | Calm | 2 | 85·7 | 51·3 | 50 | ... | ... | —0·07 |
| Deesa | 30·068 | E S E | ... | 92·3 | 52·9 | 65 | .. | .. | —0·08 |
| Bhuj | 30·061 | Calm | 6 | 87·9 | 60·4 | 49 | .. | .. | ... |
| Rajkot | 30·057 | Calm | 3 | 91·9 | 53·0 | 46 | .. | .. | —0·35 |
| Veraval | 30·030 | N N E | 7 | 91·6 | 64·3 | 52 | .. | .. | ... |
| Neemuch | 30·114 | Calm | 2 | 85·3 | 50·4 | 45 | ... | .. | —0·10 |
| Indore | 30·087 | Calm | 1 | 84·5 | 45·1 | 54 | .. | 0·50 | +0·33 |
| Saugor | 30·075 | Calm | 1 | 84·3 | 51·9 | 59 | .. | .. | —0·28 |
| Jubbulpore | 30·138 | S E | 1 | 82·0 | 46·4 | 78 | ... | .. | —0·25 |
| Hoshangabad | 30.108 | E | 2 | 83·3 | 52·8 | 77 | ... | 0·34 | +0·19 |
| Khandwa | 30·120 | N E | 2 | 85·7 | 50·0 | 65 | .. | 0·44 | +0·19 |
| Raipur | 30·068 | Calm | 2 | 81·5 | 55·8 | 61 | .. | 0·11 | —0·37 |
| Nagpur | 30·108 | Calm | 5 | 84·8 | 51·7 | 60 | ... | .. | —0·50 |
| Amraoti | 30·077 | N N E | 5 | 80·9 | 49·8 | 37 | .. | 0·21 | —0·18 |
| Akola | 30·112 | Calm | 4 | 86·5 | 50·1 | 62 | .. | ... | —0·52 |
| Surat | 30·032 | N E | F | 90·6 | 56·9 | 58 | .. | .. | —0·18 |
| Malegaon | 30·109 | W N W | 4 | 85·9 | 48·5 | 50 | .. | 0·17 | —0·36 |
| Bombay | 30·026 | E S E | 9 | 85·9 | 70·2 | 56 | .. | 0·67 | —0·09 |
| Poona | 30·107 | S E | 7 | 83·6 | 56·0 | 68 | .. | 0·34 | —0·58 |
| Sholapur | 30·080 | E N E | 8 | 85·7 | 54·1 | 54 | ... | 0·88 | —0·11 |
| Ratnagiri | 30·003 | E | 4 | 88·4 | 61·4 | 44 | ... | 0·11 | —0·03 |
| Belgaum | 30·010 | E | 7 | 78·8 | 54·9 | 58 | .. | 0·30 | —1·49 |
| Goa | 30·002 | S E | 8 | 86·1 | 65·3 | 80 | .. | 2·44 | .. |
| Karwar | 29·975 | N E | 3 | 85·7 | 62·0 | 75 | .. | 1·43 | —1·18 |
| Mangalore | 29·954 | N E | 9 | 89·3 | 37·9 | 65 | .. | 4·25 | +1·25 |
| Calicut | 29·945 | E N E | 7 | 88·7 | 72·7 | 69 | .. | 3·54 | —1·22 |
| Cochin | 29·941 | E N E | M | 86·2 | 73·6 | 76 | .. | 3·50 | —2·28 |
| Bangalore | 30·056 | N N E | 2 | 79·2 | 56·9 | 74 | ... | 0·36 | —2·42 |
| Secunderabad | 30·064 | E N E | 4 | 81·6 | 55·6 | 51 | .. | 1·79 | +0·27 |
| Masuliptm. | 30·024 | Calm | 1 | 82·5 | 66·7 | 88 | ... | 0·31 | —5·11 |
| Bellary | 30·060 | Calm | 10 | 82·9 | 55·1 | 75 | ... | 0·25 | —1·37 |
| Cuddapah | 30·043 | S E | .. | 86·0 | 62·9 | 74 | .. | 0·38 | —3·01 |
| Madras | 29·991 | N N W | 10 | 84·7 | 70·7 | 77 | ... | 1·35 | —10·35 |
| Coimbatore | 30·010 | E | 5 | 91·3 | 68·3 | 77 | ... | ... | —3·09 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·985 | E N E | 5 | 90·0 | 74·9 | 59 | ... | 1·29 | —2·36 |
| Negapatam | 29·912 | W N W | 7 | 82·9 | 71·7 | 79 | ... | 2·70 | —9·34 |
| Colombo | 29·955 | N N E | 13 | 86·5 | 75·0 | 78 | 0·03 | 4·17 | —5·30 |

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L—Light, M—Moderate, F—Fresh, S—Strong H—Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts all over the country. The distribution is unchanged and the baric gradients continue to be moderately steep to the south of Latitude 16°. Winds are very variable in direction and moderate to light in force. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Karwar and Bombay, 14 at Sholapur and 10 at Calicut. The day and night temperature variations are irregular and the minimum temperature continues to be below the normal average in most places. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Rajkot, Veraval and Deesa and the lowest 46° at Jubulpore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies partially clouded in the south of the Peninsula. There has been no rain at any station. The weather to the south westwards of Cochin out at sea is rather unsettled and fresh winds accompanied by rain are probably blowing there. Cold weather conditions obtain over the whole country and the weather is fine, clear and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## HIGH COURT.—November 21.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.

149-81—Conroy and B—The Bank of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Sachubai and others.
296-84—Payne, G and S—Hassumbhoy Nanjoe vs Rahimtulla Vierjee.
160-86—Macfarlane, E and H—Manockjee Jamsetjee vs Sorabjee Eduljee.
173-88—Roughton and B—John Vincent de Silva vs Joseph B de Silva and another.
312-12—Bhaishunker and K—Cassum Hajee Mehta vs Munshi Rahim Newraj Khan Valad Curim and others.
327-88—Payne G and S—Pittamber Laljee and another vs The Maharani Ice Co.
356-86—Bhaishuuker and K—Shrikrishnadas Rajrup vs Thakar Runchordas Khimjee and others.
377-88—T H Pearse—Goolalal Dewa and others vs Gunputrao Moraji Zadba.
436-88—Craigie, L and O—James Bevis and others vs Khetsey Jetha.
479-87—Payne, G and S—Alli bin Amer vs W H Guest.
186-88—Payne, G and S—Jusso Heera and others vs Rustomjee Jeejeebhoy Shroff.
412-88—Chalk, W and S—Bhasker Ragheonath vs Yeshwantrao Chintamon.
[illegible]—Muljee, B B—Jairaj Makanjee vs Hurridas.
[illegible]—Roughton and B—Jetha Ratna and others vs Shunker Ramchandra.
172-89—T A Bland—Govindbhai Culliandas vs Govindjee Lilladhur.
250-84—Payne, G and S—Dhondidas Ganeshdas vs Chatoobhoy Hurridas and another.
276-89—Crawford, B and Co—The Chartered M Bank of India L and China vs Thakoordas Hurgowandas and another.
313-89—Payne, G and S—Ramchand Megha and others vs Gopinath Sadashivjee Hate and another.
323-88—Balkrishna and D—Jetha Ghanraj and others vs Kawasjee Cursetjee Dubash.
413-10—Inperson—Noor Mahomed Hajee Valee vs Kadirbhai Curreembhai.
477-89—Conroy and B—The Bank of Bombay vs Hassam Aba.
574-89—In person—Abdoolaly Kurrimbhoy vs Oomer Peer Mahomed and another.
39-89—Conroy and B—Sir Albert Abdulla David and others vs Motichand Harackchand.
46-89—Bhaishunker and K—Hajee Abdul Latiff Hajee and another vs Abdul Latiff Hajee Moosa and another.
69-80—Conroy and B—John Henry Tod and another vs, Damodher Purshotumdas and another.
158-90—Craigie L and O—Manockjee Jamsetjee Engineer vs Sorabjee Peerosha.
198-90—Payne, G and S—Khakibhoy Hemani vs Esmalljee Jeevanjee and another.
218-88—In person—Kharsetjee Rustomjee Kerawalla vs Sorabjee Piroshaw.
229-90—Little, S F and N—Mahomedally Ebrahim vs Rahimbhoy Momanjee and others—Payne G and S.
299-90—Payne G and S—Framjee Dorabjee vs Narotam Gordhandas and another.
369-90—Payne, G and S—Reginald Gilbert and others vs Shaik Essa bin Khulliff.
[illegible]—Balkrishna and D—Jetha Ghanraj and others vs Samuel Essajee
[illegible]—Crawford, B and Co—Emile Clement Manod vs Essoofallee Ismaljee.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

501-92—Wadia and G—Rustomjee Framjee Wadia vs Goverdhandas Megraj and another.

For Judgment.
Postponed Long Causes.

290-88—Chalk, W and S—The North Queensland Insurance Co, Ld and others vs The General Insurance Co—Payne, G and S.
282-98—Khunderao and M—Morobs Ramchandra Pay vs Ganesham Nilkant Nadkharni—Chitnis, M and M.
476-91—Ardesir H and D—Ruttonjee Bhicajee Karanjee vs Pandurung Vishnu Abhiankar—H S Dikshit
671-90—Payne, G and S—Dharsey Morarjee vs Jeewan Laljee and others—Bhaishunker and K.
625-91—Mansuklal D and J—Walljee Assur vs Walljee Khatao and another—Tyabjee D and J and C M and M.
135-92—Bhaishunker and K—Ragoo Babajee vs The Jadowjee Raghoji Manfg Co—Little, S N and B.
105-92—Thakurdas D and K—Assar Virjee vs Khatao Natha and others—Edgelow and G.
385-92—Roughton and B—Bamonjee Dinshaw Khan and another vs Ramchunder Jagonnath Acharya and others—2nd defendant in person, a pauper.
691-91—Mansuklal, D and J—Luxmivahu vs Damodhur Soonderdas and another—Crawford, B and Co.
428-91—Daphtary and F—Venkatrao Kashinath Camat and another vs Cassinath Bapu Camut—Chitnis M and M

---

The *Indian Jurist* supposes that Mr. Justice Handley was right in compelling the Madras Chamber of Commerce to produce its Minutes. As the law now stands, it adds, the Chamber was bound to produce them, and the quickest method of obtaining the repeal of an irksome law is strictly to enforce it.

A plea for thirty-shilling pieces is put forth by Sir John Evans in the November number of *Longman's*. They are of course to be gold, and not counters, like our silver and bronze coins, but pieces intrinsically worth their denominational value. In the opinion of Sir John Evans, they would be very convenient for payments of amounts over a pound; they would, moreover, it is thought, effect a saving in the working expenses of the mint, since they would lessen the demand for half-sovereigns. Theoretically we have four gold coins—the half-sovereign, the sovereign, the double sovereign, and the five-sovereign piece. The last two, however, have never come into common use—the five-pound note being, as a rule, a handy form of money, and the double sovereign being easily represented by two sovereigns. Perhaps it will be said that the thirty-shilling piece might in like manner be represented by a couple of coins. Sir John Evans has a manifest faith in the utility of fractional coins. He would, for example, abolish the florin, while he is in favour of eighteen-penny pieces. It is to be hoped that the new coins, if we get them, will bear upon them their value in plain words.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Langley Lodge, Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, french-polished, household furniture, best platedware, rich glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany grand square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, in very good order, real Brussel and Persian carpets, first-rate chromo lithographs, very handsome table ornaments, one incubator, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong English-built boat-shaped barouche by Kesterton in very good order, a pair of handsome chesnut walers, 15-3, 9 years old, good movers, believed to be sound, a handsome strong English-built light single seated brougham by Whitlock of Longacre, a handsome strong English-built dog-cart by Kinross and Sons, with brake and hood, lately done up, one strong wheeled dog-cart by Cosser & Co., Kurrachee, 4 feet 8 inches wheels, made of hickory and lancewood, medical books, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel K. H. R. Langley, changing residence.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MAHIM AND CAMATEEPOORA.

On THURSDAY, the 1st December next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Rajaram Govindram, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Vadhaiya Enkuttee, under the power of sale reserved in an indenture of mortgage, dated 13th October, 1888, and further charge dated 13th November, 1889, the following properties:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements, hereditaments, and premises and dwelling-house, oart, cocoanut trees, plantations, &c., standing thereon, situate in Mahim Agar, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of land revenue of pension and tax, old No. 493, new No. 4329, old Survey No. , and new Survey No. 1-1587, and by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 4125, and Street No. 785, and which said oart is known by the name of Bamonwady, containing by admeasurement 12,370 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east and south by the public passage, on or towards the west by the oart of E. J. Gomes and S. Gomes, and the oart of Ragunath Damalji, and on or towards the north by the oart of Bhasker Krishnaji and the oart of Bala Rajan.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd December next, at 4 p.m.

Secondly.—All that piece of land with the dwelling-houses built and to be built thereon, situate at Camatipoora, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 42 2/9 square yards and bounded on the north and east by the public passages, on the south by the sweeper's passage, and on the west by the house of Chimnabai, wife of Mahadoo, which said premises are situated in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, and are assessed by the Collector of land revenue under No. 16,164, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 914.

Further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, November 21, 1892.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

FANCY FANS FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

1 case containing 33 fancy silk and feather fans suitable for milliners.

AUCTION SALE OF BLANKETS AND CARPETS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

452 Blankets.
424 Carpets (Setrungees).
In small lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

10 boxes each 1 dozen bottles "Niersteiner" Still Hock.
1 D.-B. ·12 bore rifle in case.
1 " ·12 bore gun in case.

An invoice of superior bentwood furniture from J. and J. Kohn, consisting of black and red arm and without arm chairs, half and full back sofas, reclining sofas and chairs, ladies, rocking chairs, highback arm chairs, arm office chairs, revolving office chairs, holding chairs, sofas, &c.

On account and at the risk of Budri Narain Soorujmul of Cawnpore—

R D W O I—5258-59—2 cases 28 pieces flowered gold silk 17 inches.

On account of the concerned—

1 case woollen cloth consisting of coatings, broadcloth, Bedford cord, Melton beaver tweed, &c.

On account of the concerned 10 casks cylinder oil.

By order of Luckmichund Jeyporia and on account and at the risk of Hurdayal Sewlal, ex s.s. Eden Hall—

335 E. S. and Co.—1180 81—2 bales 120 pieces grey mulls, 50 to 52 inches, 18½ yards, 2lbs, 2 oz.
" " 1169-19—5 bales 1,100 pieces grey mulls, 50 to 52 inches, 19½ yards 2¼ lbs.

By order of the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores—Iron bedstead, chest of drawers, writing and wash hand tables, dressing glass, towel horse, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light serviceable victoria, with strong grey Arab horse fast and showy, and set of new harness.
1 four wheeled dog-cart with brake and set of double harness.
1 handsome strong double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 strong serviceable open carriage, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of leather cuttings, cordage, paulins, old iron, steel, and brass, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KOOMBARWADA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the executrixes of the will of the late Thucker Lakhamsey Ookerda, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Hurjee Metha and Dayabhai Hurjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of May, 1889, and in the indenture of further charge, dated respectively, the 31st day of July, 1889, and 4th day of June, 1889, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Koombarwada, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 32½ square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2358, new No. 9910, old Survey Nos. 195, 223, and 5, and new Survey No. 4937, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No. 7667, and Street Nos 206, 208, and bounded on the east by the Koombarwada Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Raja Ajoy, and on the south by the property of Daya Poonja, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executrix of the will of the late Charles Taylor, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., at "Hope Hall" near the Hancock Bridge, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, one big electro-plated astronomical telescope by Holland, London, very powerful, in mahogany case, nearly new books, pictures, Hink's lamps, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

Also one stylish English victoria, with a young and handsome grey Arab horse and English plated harness.

SALE OF SEWING MACHINES.

On MONDAY next, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Rustomjee N. Rustomjee.

Ex s. s. Brauenfels.

S and N 21061-75-15 cases containing 26 Seidel and Naumann's Sewing Machines.

In lots to suit purchasers.

BONA FIDE SALE.
(Owner leaving Bombay.)

On SATURDAY, the 3rd December next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Fenseo Bag, Khetwady, near Cama Bag, the valuable teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture, made to order at home, rich crockery and glassware, one rich-toned grand square Pianoforte by Schiedmayer, in very good order, one lathe for wood turning with circular saw for amateurs, washing machine, English-built mail-phaeton, with pole shaft and lady's step, a pair of well matched grey galloways, double harness, stylish brougham, with glass sides, almost new, etc., the property of G. D. Pudumjee, Esq., Assistant Accountant-General, transferred to Burmah.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN FOR SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th day of December next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 24 goonthas or thereabouts, and described as No. 70 in a certain map or plan of Matheran, deposited at the Office of the Collector of Alibag, together with the messuage or bungalow and outhouses standing thereon and known as "Garbut Hall," situate on the west side of a public road at Matheran, together with the furniture and other appurtenances in the said premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of Mr. T. A. Bland, the vendor's Attorney, or to the undersigned.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF WATCHES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of December next, at 2 p.m.,

A large stock of gold silver and metal watches of a London firm, which has closed business, consisting of—

Metal open faced cylinder watches with keys.
Metal open faced cylinder keyless watches.
Metal double cased cylinder watches with keys.
Silver open faced cylinder watches with keys.
18 carat gold double cased keyless cylinder watches.

These watches will be sold in small lots to suit all purchasers, and will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 21, 1892.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED YARN.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Chinchpokli in the Hongkong Mill on account of the underwriters. A quantity of Yarn in Hanks damaged by Fire and Water.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 bales white shirtings.
2 cases white striped mules.
2 " " jaconets and cambrics.
3 " " nainsooks.
2 " brown cotton half hose.
20 bales grey shirtings 46 by 37½ yards.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, November 21, 1892.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET. BOMBAY.

SALE OF MARBLE SLABS OR SEATS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Port Trust, Apollo Bunder Warehouse, the following:—

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern—

3900 pieces marble slabs or seats, size 12" by 12", 18" by 18" and 24" by 24".

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks on WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant, at 1 p.m.

One lot of unserviceable stores returned by Corps.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, November 21, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Hajee Sidik Hajee Jan Mahomed, Kutchi-Memon, an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Dharavi, near Mahim, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., consisting of dining table, side board, easy chair, whatnots, cot with bedding, sofa, globe lamps, copper and brass pots, crockery ware, &c.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED BOOKS, PERIODICALS, OBLITERATED FOREIGN STAMPS, UTENSILS, GUNNY, FURNITURE, &c.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of book packets, parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter office beyond the prescribed time, consisting books, periodicals, obliterated foreign stamps, illustrated papers, photo views, sample cloth, silver and pearl button, jackets, dhoties, dog collar, belt, worked cloth, wool, dye, &c.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting gold ear ornaments, silver beaded cane, watch, brass kunthi, utensils, lead bullets, zinc, coats, dhoties, turban, blanket, embroidered caps, thread, wheat, rice, cocoanuts, doll, umbrellas, pills, gunny, &c.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting carved round and pier tables cupboards, chairs, cots, dining table, teak box, &c.

Also by order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Govanjee Valabdas, an insolvent, consisting old gunny bags (empty).

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 21, 1892.

THE NEW WEBSTER.

An entirely New Edition, thoroughly Revised, considerably Enlarged, and Reset in New Type.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

2118 pages, 3500 Illustrations, cloth, £1 11s. 6d.; half-calf, £2 2s.; half-Russia, £2 5s.;

'A magnificent Edition of Webster's immortal Dictionary.'—*Daily Telegraph.*

'We recommend the New Webster to every man of business, every father, every teacher.' *St. James' Gazette.*

'The best existing English dictionary in one volume.'—*Guardian.*

*Prospectuses, with Specimen Pages, Press Notices, and Literary Opinions, on application.*

London: G. BELL & SONS, and all Booksellers.

WANT of STRENGTH

FER BRAVAIS

most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.—Cures anaemia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

LANCET.—"*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"*It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation, or disturbing the digestion, and does not blacken the teeth.*"

Apply to Messrs VOLKART BROTHERS Bombay, Madras, Colombo.

BLAIR'S
GOUT and RHEUMATIC
PILLS,
CURE GOUT.
CURE RHEUMATISM.
CURE SCIATICA.
CURE LUMBAGO.
CURE NEURALGIA.

The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days by these celebrated Pills, well known as the Great English Remedy for the above complaints. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold at all Chemists' and Stores throughout India.

PETER MOLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Moller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
TRADE MARK.
The only oil free from [illegible] hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste," or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
*In Capsules and Bottles only.*

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## NOTICES.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.

**COD LIVER EXTRACT**

in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS

PREPARED BY

**Dr VIVIEN of PARIS**

VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE

AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.

BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN

**ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL MEXICO, AUSTRALIA**, etc.

One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil

*Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the* "Union des Fabricants".

*Sold by all chemists*

WHOLESALE: **G. POPP**, PARIS

---

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

**BLANCARD'S**

**CELEBRATED PILLS**

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

---

**ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE**

The sweetest of all sweet odours. The original and only true Essence is ATKINSON'S. Beware of Imitations.

**ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE**

When of good quality Eau de Cologne is one of the most refreshing Perfumes. ATKINSON'S English make is universally acknowledged to be the finest.

Of all Dealers.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

---

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM

**GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA**

Should immediately have recourse to

**EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS**

Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.

*To be had of all Chemists.*

**GEORGE EADE,**
*Sole Proprietor.*
72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

---

**SODAWATER MACHINERY**

AND APPLIANCES

**BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE LTD**

ANCOATS 146 MINORIES
MANCHESTER LONDON E.C.

AGENTS:

| LEIGHTON & Co. | F. W. SHALLIS, |
|---|---|
| MADRAS. | BOMBAY. |

---

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE

**CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER**

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F. R. S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888.

Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,

"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Countie Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

---

*Gold Medal, Health Exhibition, London.* *Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.*

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"Really I consider that, humanly speaking, 'BENGER'S FOOD' entirely saved Baby's life. I had tried four other well-known Foods, but in this horrible climate he could digest nothing until we began the Benger.' He is now rosy and fattening rapidly."

**BENGER'S FOOD**

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"If every Mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

*London Medical Record* says:—"It is retained when all other Foods are rejected."

**FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN & INVALIDS.**

THE MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE AND DIGESTIBLE.

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s., by Chemists, &c., everywhere; or free by Parcels Post, from F. B. BENGER & Co., Ld., Otter Works, Manchester, England.

AGENTS.
TREACHER & Co., LD., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.
KEMP & Co., LD., 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., Bombay and Poona.

---

**"G.B."** FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

**DIABETES WHISKY.**

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

*Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,*

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

---

**SMOKE**

**OGDENS FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO**

C. COX & Co CALCUTTA

WHOLESALE AGENTS

*Large Stocks kept of this and other brands, and Wholesale Orders executed by* Damodur Ratansey, Hormusjee Aderjee, Rattanjee Byramjee, all of Bombay.

RETAIL AGENTS, BOMBAY:—Army and Navy Stores, Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Army and Navy Civil Service Stores, Pistis & Pelekanos, Bolton & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Misquita & Co., and Dinshaw & Merwan.

---

**LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,**

The ORIGINAL and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for

**LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.**

*Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.*

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents: THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW &c., Calcutta

---

BAHADUR
MILD

INDIAN CIGARS

NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of qual. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bahadur Regalias | Bahadur No. 1. |
| Bahadur Princessas | Bahadur No. 2 |
| Bahadur Manillas | Bahadur No. 3. |

BAHADUR REEDS, BAHADUR MORNING WHIFS.

To be obtained of all respectable dealers throughout India and te various Co-operative Societies.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors,

**McDOWELL & CO.,**
MADRAS.

*New Illustrated Price List sent on application.*

---

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS**

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST

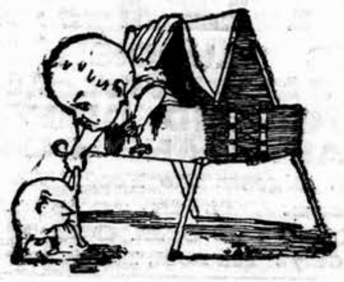
---

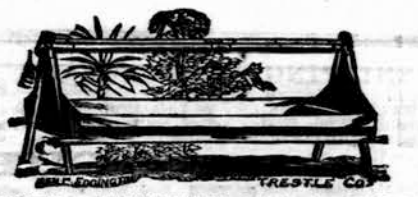
ALWAYS USE THE SAME BED FOR A CHILD AT HOME OR ABROAD.

THE

**"SHAKESPEARE" COT**

IS A LIGHT, STRONG, PORTABLE CANVAS COT, AND MADE IN FOUR SIZES.





LIGHT, SIMPLE. **TRESTLE COT,** STRONG & COMPACT

This COT can be detached instantly and suspended from beams or ceiling or used as a litter.

For particulars apply to

**BENJN. EDGINGTON, LD.,**
2, DUKE STREET,
LONDON BRIDGE, S.E.

---

Dr. Lalor's Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE is Registered under the Trade Marks Act for the INDIAN EMPIRE, and attested by the Seal of the Registrar Calcutta.

**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne**

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For THIRTY YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC CURE for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functual and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and the Skin clear and healthy,

**DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE**

Has the Largest Sale of any Phosphoric Medicine in the World.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

"PHOSPHODYNE" is a Registered Trade Mark.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None genuine without British Government Stamp with "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

**DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,**
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

---

**S. & H. HARRIS'S**

| **HARNESS COMPOSITION** (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM. | **EBONITE BLACKING** (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES. |
|---|---|
| **SADDLE PASTE** (Waterproof) FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c. | **JET BLACK OIL** FOR FARM HARNESS. |
| **HARNESS LIQUID** or Self-shining Jet. | **POLISHING PASTE** FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS. |

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

---

ASK FOR

**LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT**

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

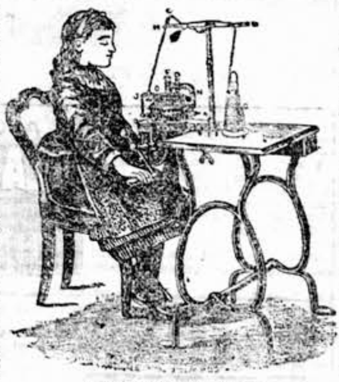
---

**HOSIERY MADE AT HOME**

ON

**Automatic Knitting Machines.**

*Awarded Prize Medals at the Leading Exhibitions.*



*Easily learnt from Illustrated Instruction Book.*

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Interesting, Profitable, and Lady-like Employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Underclothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.

A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks Knitted (without seam or join) in thirty-five minutes, superior to Hand Knit.

*Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.*

New Compound Pattern, equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.

*SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.*

**Automatic Knitting Machine Co.,**
67, SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON.

AGENTS: MESSRS. O'NEAL & Co., APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

---

BROWN'S SATIN POLISH

**BROWN'S "SATIN POLISH."**

FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

**AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE**

Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE

**ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING,**

Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.

---

## NOTICES.

**Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills**

(Perfectly harmless)

The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF

**GOUT & Rheumatism**

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

*Sold by all respectable Chemists*

WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

---

*Prize £ 660 Paris*

**QUINA-LAROCHE**

LAROCHE'S

CINCHONA WINE

*"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy."* (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with IRON

*Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS

BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

---

**NERVOUS DISEASES**

**Capsules of Dr CLIN**

*Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize*

These Capsules are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.

1172 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

---

PHOSPHATINE FALIÈRES

**"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"**

*A most agreeable food and of easy digestion*

Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning

Facilitates dentition.

Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

---

**NERVOUS MALADIES**

QUICKLY CURED BY

**FALIÈRES'** Granulated Bromide *of Potassium*

Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 3 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE: *Bombay*, Kemp & Co; *Paris*, Chassaing & Co, 6, Avenue Victoria.

« *Messers CHASSAING & Co (members of the Jury at the Liverpool Exibition 1886) are the only French chemists whoses medicaments were awarded the Gold Medal & Certificat of merit 1st Class at the Calcutta Exibition 1883-84* ».

---

**TOOTACHE**

cured instantaneously by

**MATHEY-CAYLUS**

Japanese Drops

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1171 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

---

**MATHEY-CAYLUS' INJECTION**

Mathey-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1256 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

---

**Poorness of Blood, Debility**

**Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON**

Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.

no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1167 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

---

**Aubergier's**

CELEBRATED

**SYRUP & PASTE**

of Lactucarium

*(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)*

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine

VERY EFFICACIOUS

IN CURING

BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA and all Affections of the respiratory organs.

WHOLESALE: COMAR & Co
28, *rue Saint-Claude*, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

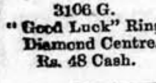
INDIGESTION
CURED BY
PEPSALIA.

THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS ARE ALWAYS SLUGGISH IN HOT CLIMATES. PEPSALIA, USED INSTEAD OF TABLE SALT, WILL ABSOLUTELY DIGEST YOUR FOOD. BY USING PEPSALIA YOU AID DIGESTION AND THIS KEEPS YOU IN GOOD HEALTH AND COMFORT.

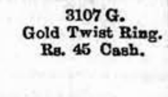
THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL says:—"Pepsalia Digests the Food. We have proved its efficacy."
Pepsalia keeps good in all climates. It is safe and effectual.
FROM ALL CHEMISTS THROUGHOUT INDIA, or
Messrs. G. & G. STERN, 62, Gray's Inn Road, London.

Hamilton & Co
ART JEWELLERS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

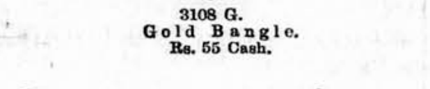
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS



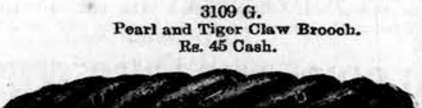
3106 G.
"Good Luck" Ring,
Diamond Centre.
Rs. 48 Cash.



3107 G.
Gold Twist Ring.
Rs. 45 Cash.



3108 G.
Gold Bangle.
Rs. 55 Cash.



3109 G.
Pearl and Tiger Claw Brooch.
Rs. 45 Cash.

3110 G.
Platinum and Gold "Golf"
Brooch, Pearl Centre, Rs. 36 Cash.

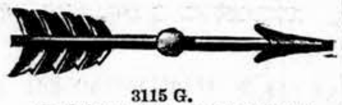
3111 G.
Gold Twist Bangle.
Rs. 102 Cash.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS

3112 G.
Gold Knot Ring.
Rs. 30 Cash.

3113 G.
Gold Knot Ring.
Rs. 30 Cash.

3114 G.
Gold and Pearl Brooch.
Rs. 25 Cash.



3115 G.
Gold Arrow Brooch, Pearl Centre.
Rs. 25 Cash.

3116 G.
Gold Brooch.
Rs. 32 Cash.

3117 G.
Silver Brooch.
Rs. 6 Cash.

3118 G.
Gold and Pearl Fern Spray Brooch
Rs. 50 Cash.

PASTA
TRADE MARK.
MACK

Bath & Toilet Use. This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World. Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm a/D.

PAMPHLET and Advice FREE

Sufferers from Disordered NERVES should write at once to Mr. C. B. HARNESS, Consulting Medical Electrician (President of the British Association of Medical Electricians) for his New Medical Work, entitled "Galvanic Electricity," which will be sent post free to any address on application. It will show how, without medicine, the most obstinate cases of Debility, Loss of Power, Nervous Dyspepsia, Melancholia, Torpid Liver, Urinary Troubles, Rheumatic Affections & Disorders incidental to tropical climates may be cured by Harness' guaranteed genuine Electrical Appliances. All who wish to guard against disease should wear Harness' world-famed Electropathic Belt. Thousands of testimonials. Advice by letter free of charge. Only address:
Mr. C. B. HARNESS, THE MEDICAL BATTERY Co. Ltd.
52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.
Largest Curative Electrical Establishment in the World.

DR. P. MOTOPEE'S
ROSE

(The best Patent yet discovered, approved, and certified as an invaluable specific for the following Diseases by the well-known Physicians of the World.)

PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 2 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever years' standing will be sufficient.

The names of diseases it cures at once—

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhoea, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Eruptions, Bilious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.

Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, postage change As. 12. Dozen Rs. 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World. Postage to be sent when ordering.

☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above free as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it will be sent.

P. BURROWS, Sole Agent in India,
44, CHAMPATOLA LANE, CALCUTTA.

IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS Are the Best, Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.

IZODS CORSETS

Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH. Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.

E. IZOD & SON,
30, Milk St., London.
Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.

TRADE MARK.
G. & J. ZAIR'S
WHIPS

Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.
MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM:—
BIRMINGHAM.

Worth its Weight in Gold
ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! APPETISING!

SIMS REEVES SAYS:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious. Prevents and cures Indigestion. A natural Tonic and most pleasant drink."

MDME. MARIE ROZE (THE RENOWNED SINGER) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and preserves the beautiful bloom of youth."

A POSITIVE RELIEF AND CURE FOR

| | |
|---|---|
| Rheumatism | Fever |
| Gout | Headaches |
| Indigestion | Loss of Appetite |
| Impure Blood | Nervous Depression |
| Sluggish Liver | Sleeplessness |
| Skin Diseases | Enlarged Spleen. |

FULL DIRECTIONS ON EACH BOTTLE.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

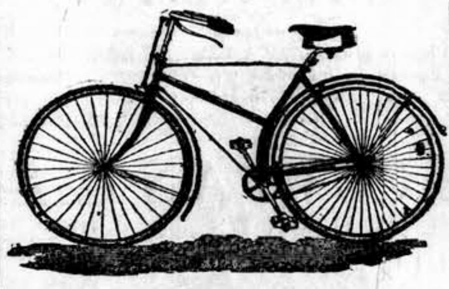
INDIAN PLANTERS' GAZETTE SAYS:—"Abbey's Potash is Effervescent, Wholesome and Invigorating! The addition of Potash renders the draught Medicinally one of great value."

DAILY NEWS, CALCUTTA, SAYS:—"Abbey's Potash has been eulogised by a host of English and Indian Doctors including some of the leading Physicians and Analysts."

Testimonials from Doctor Thomas Lovegrove, F.R.C.S., Dr. G. Frier, Dr. Charles R. Davidson, M.D., and others, too numerous to mention.

Sold Everywhere all over the world.
Wholesale rates given, and orders executed by
CHARLES COX & Co.,
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE, CALCUTTA.
CAUTION.—Legal rights protected in every country.

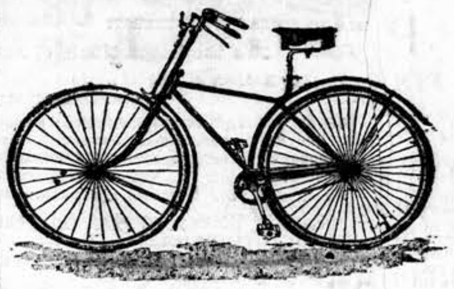
THE
"PREMIER" CYCLES,
THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,
MANUFACTURED BY
HILLMAN HERBERT AND COOPER, LIMITED,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.
Price Lists free on application.



THE "HOLBEIN NO. 1."
"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER."

This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

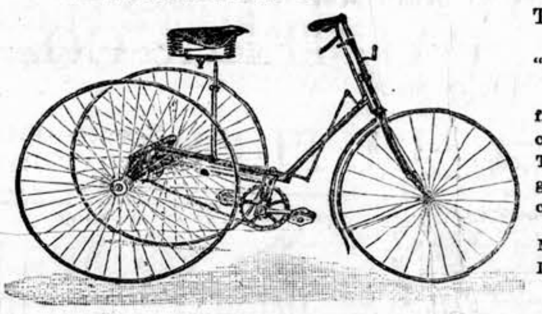
Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 22-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... ... ... Cash Rs. 320-0



THE "PREMIER" IMPROVED MODEL F. 2.
"FOR SPEED AND DURABILITY."

A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A well made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

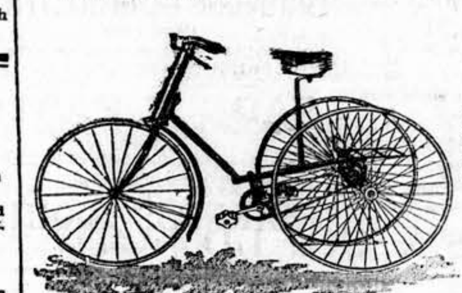
Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 16-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... ... ... Cash Rs. 250-0



THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE NO. 1.
"THE FASTEST TRICYCLE EXTANT."

A direct steering Tricycle, having a large front wheel, which prevents the vibration so common in other front steering Tricycles. The axle is supported on four bearings, thus giving a perfect steadiness of motion. It can be ridden by either a lady or gentleman.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... £ 28-0
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 400-0



THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE NO. 2.
"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."

An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price ... ... £ 21-10
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, Cash... ... ... ... ... Rs. 350-0

Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we continue to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ELASTIC FABRICS

Trade Mark.

ASK FOR
"LION & SUN"
Elastics.

| | |
|---|---|
| BOOT WEBS. | ELASTIC BRAIDS. |
| GARTER WEBS. | ELASTIC CORDS. |
| BRACE WEBS. | SURGICAL WEBS. |

SOLE MANUFACTURERS of this CELEBRATED BRAND,
BRUCE & SON, SOUTH WIGSTON, NEAR LEICESTER.
(Successors to H. Turner Son.) (ENGLAND).
Sets of Samples sent free to any Dealer. Orders through English Merchants

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
WORLD FAMED
FILTERS

JOHN HERRING & SONS.
Manufactures of every description of
LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,
Electro Bacic Joiners' Tools,
Tools, Auger Saws, Files, &c., &c.

Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specifying their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

J. HERRING & SONS
TRADE MARK
WARRANTED CAST STEEL SHEFFIELD

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

Navigation Works:
BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD,
ENGLAND.

J. HERRING & SONS
CAST STEEL
SHEFFIELD.

PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS.
From
P. F. ESBENSEN, COPENHAGEN
PRESERVED PURE BUTTER P. F. ESBENSEN COPENHAGEN
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
GOLD MEDALS.

A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.
Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.
To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India,
And of Campbell, Shearer & Co., 4, Eastcheap, London; R. Harrison & Co., Red Cross Street, Liverpool.

DO YOU EVER
BUY WATCHES OR JEWELLERY?

If so, send a postcard and we will forward, gratis and post free, our elaborately illustrated Catalogue containing
ONE THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS
Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.

We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.

We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.

We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.

J. C. LANGDON DAVIES & CO.,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
BELGRAVE HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

THE
FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE
LE DANSK
Margarine Mixture.
LE DANSK TRADE MARK
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."
London Globe

THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.
No. 2 HINDOO PEN MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S EDINBURGH
"We commend them to their living namesakes."—Court Journal.

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE FLYING "J" PEN.

THE WAVERLEY PEN.
"They are a treasure."—London Standard.

They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen
Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.
2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.
MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

Interesting to Ladies in India
Every Lady is invited to write to Hy Pease & Co. Succrs. the Mills Darlington England for free patterns of their celebrated Darlington dress fabrics for ladies and children. These choice patterns of dress materials comprise all the latest and most fashionable designs and entirely new weavings of their world renowned Gold Medal Merinos and Cashmeres Cross Warp Serges rough and ready tweeds, prints zephyrs and delaines in endless and charming variety.
Sent free to any address in the far East.
Any length cut no matter how short and all goods are warranted equal to sample.
Buy direct from the manufacturers and save the enormous profits of the draper and middlemen—
The parcel post affords every facility for inexpensive ~~and quick delivery~~ write for patterns direct to
Hy Pease & Co. Succrs. The Mills Darlington England

CHAMPAGNE
CLOS ST-URBAIN
Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.
Edmond Besserat
PROPRIETOR
AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.— HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of H. J. MARTYN, Penang.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral gives flexibility and strength to the voice.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, Sore Throat, Influenza, and Incipient Consumption, no remedy approaches
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
It has long been the most popular and successful anodyne expectorant in Pharmacy, and is everywhere approved and recommended by the Faculty. It soothes the inflamed membrane, breaks up irritating mucus, allays coughing, and induces repose. As a family emergency-medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Takes the Lead.
For the relief and cure of croup, whooping-cough, sore throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable. No household is quite secure without Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
Sold by Druggists and Medicine Vendors.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.